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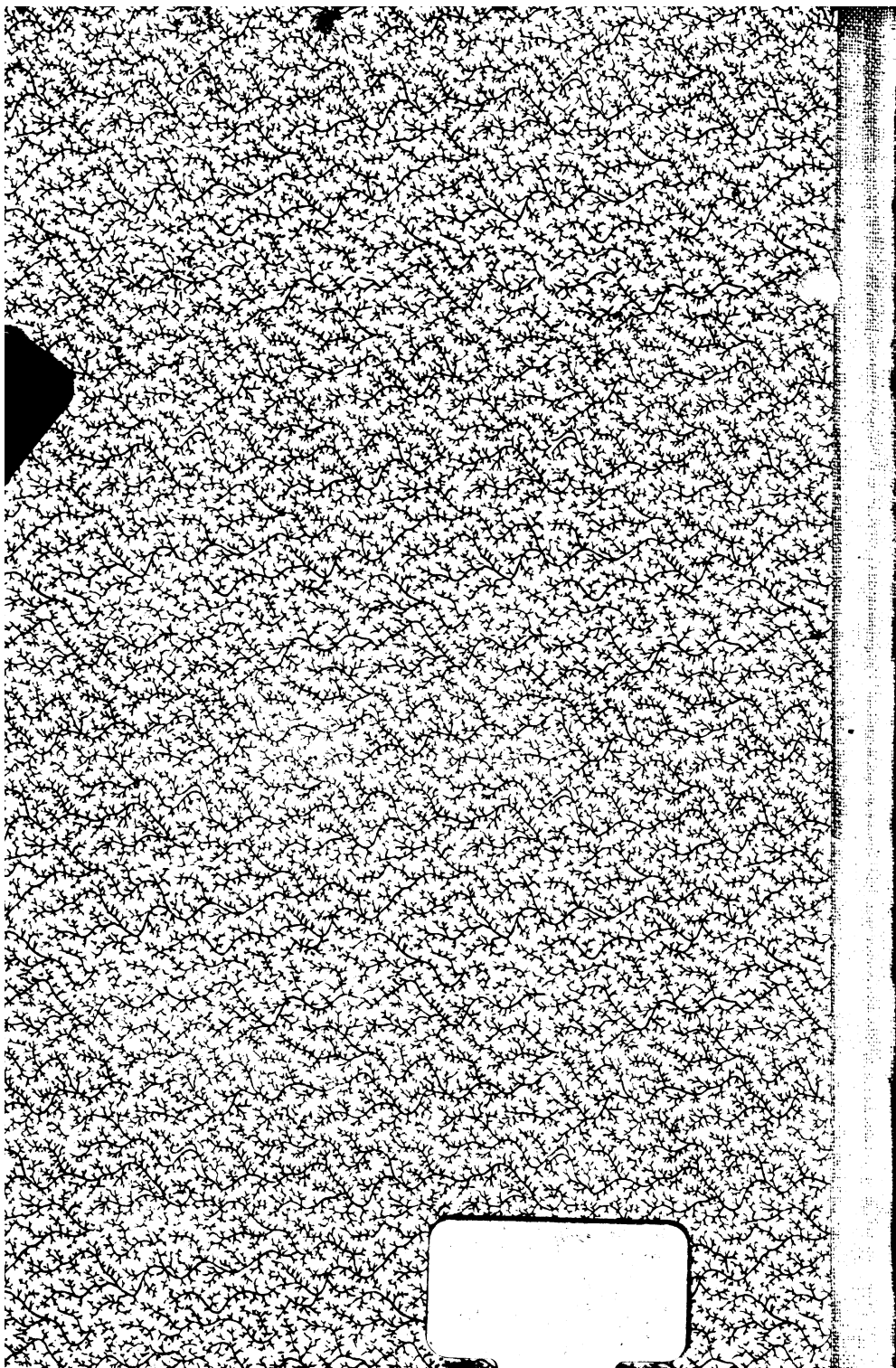
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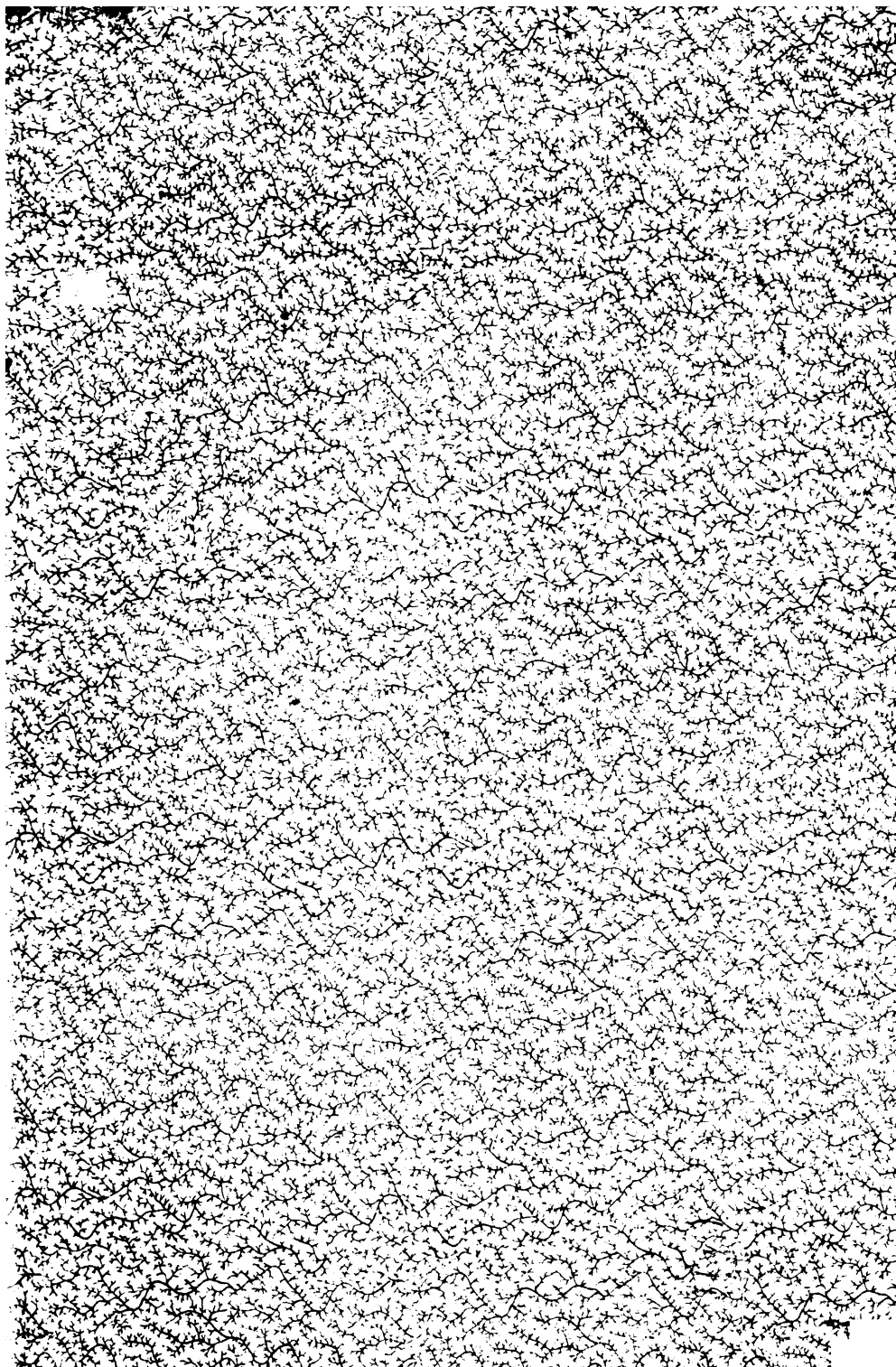
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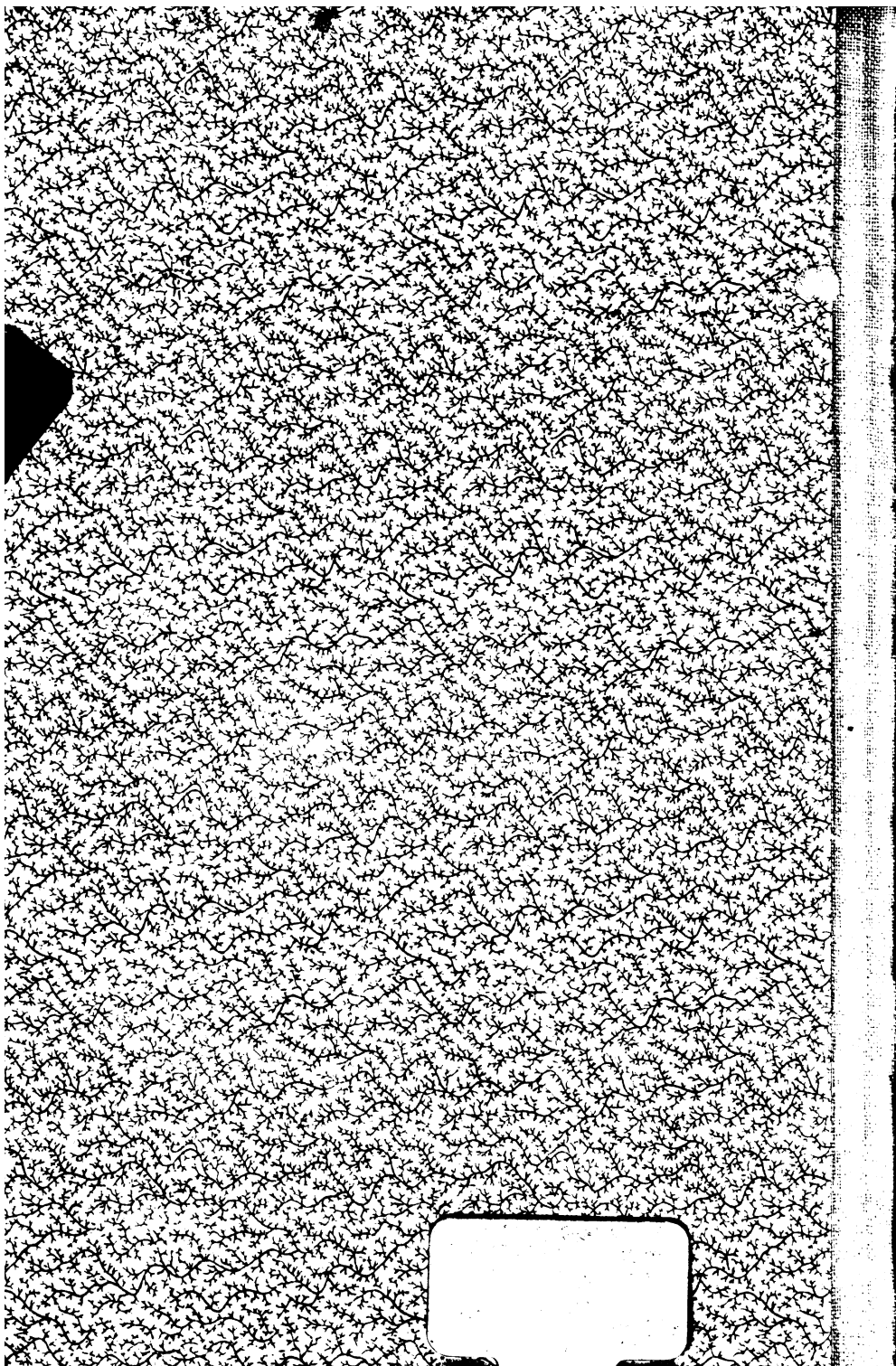
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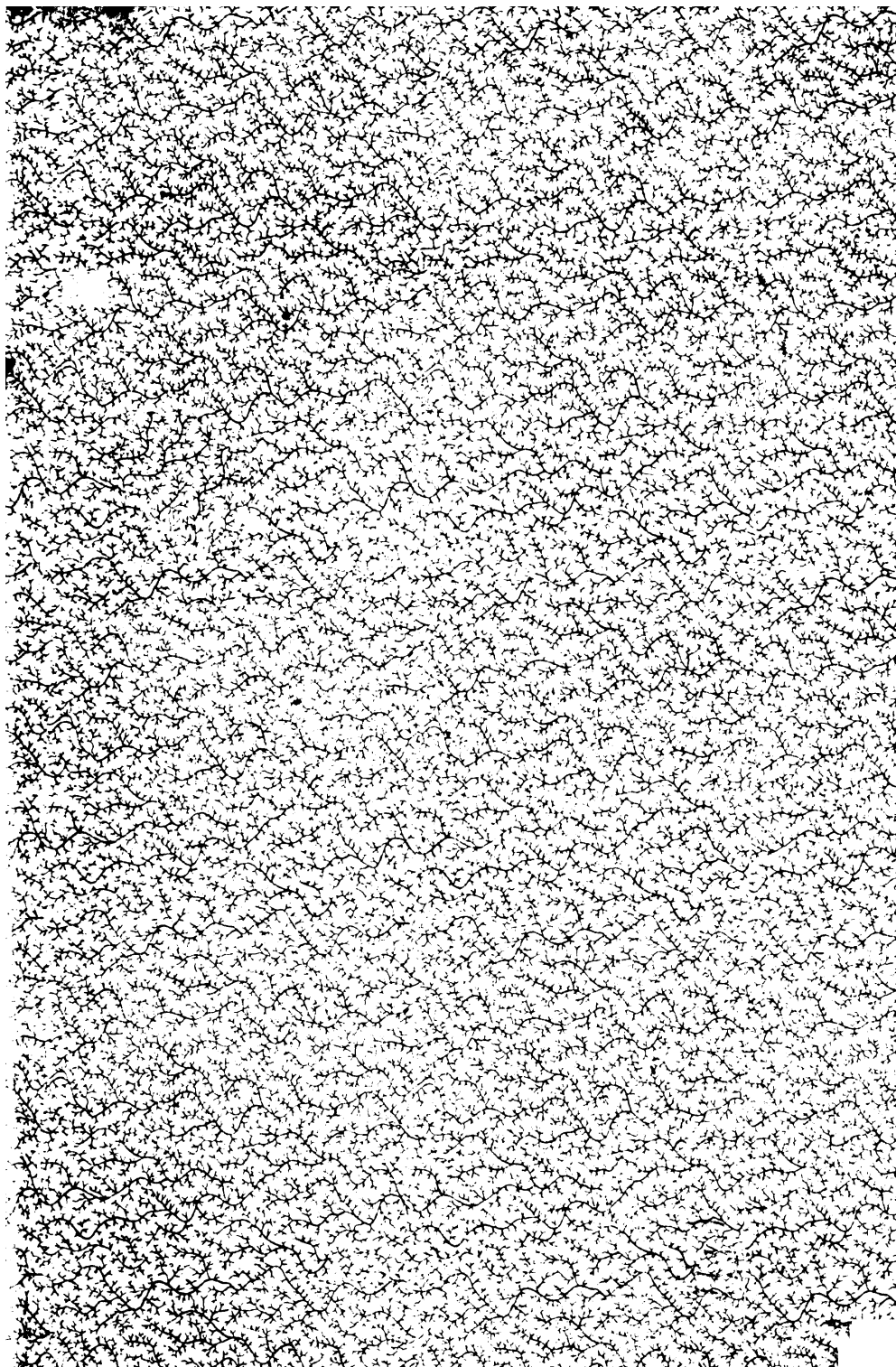
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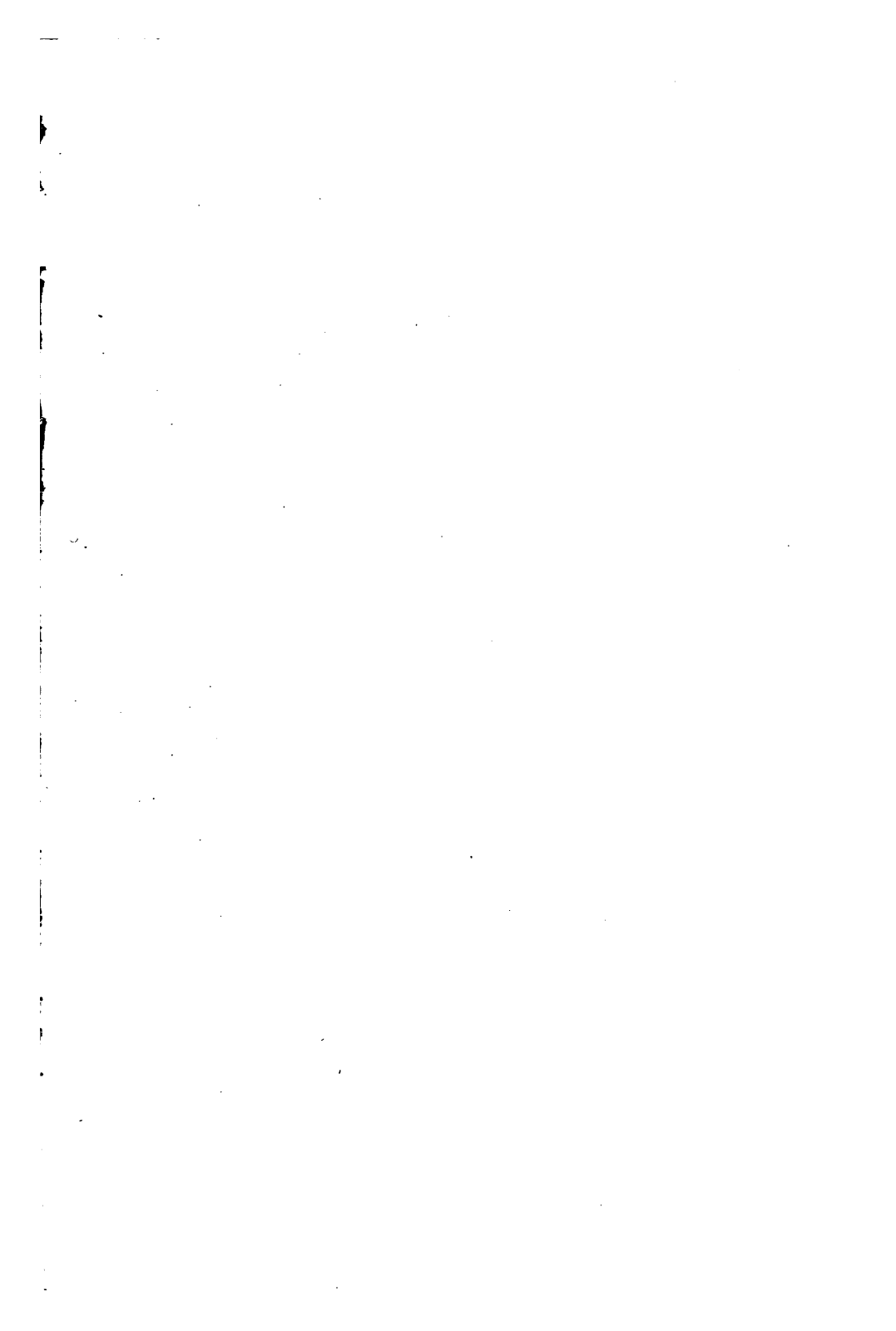


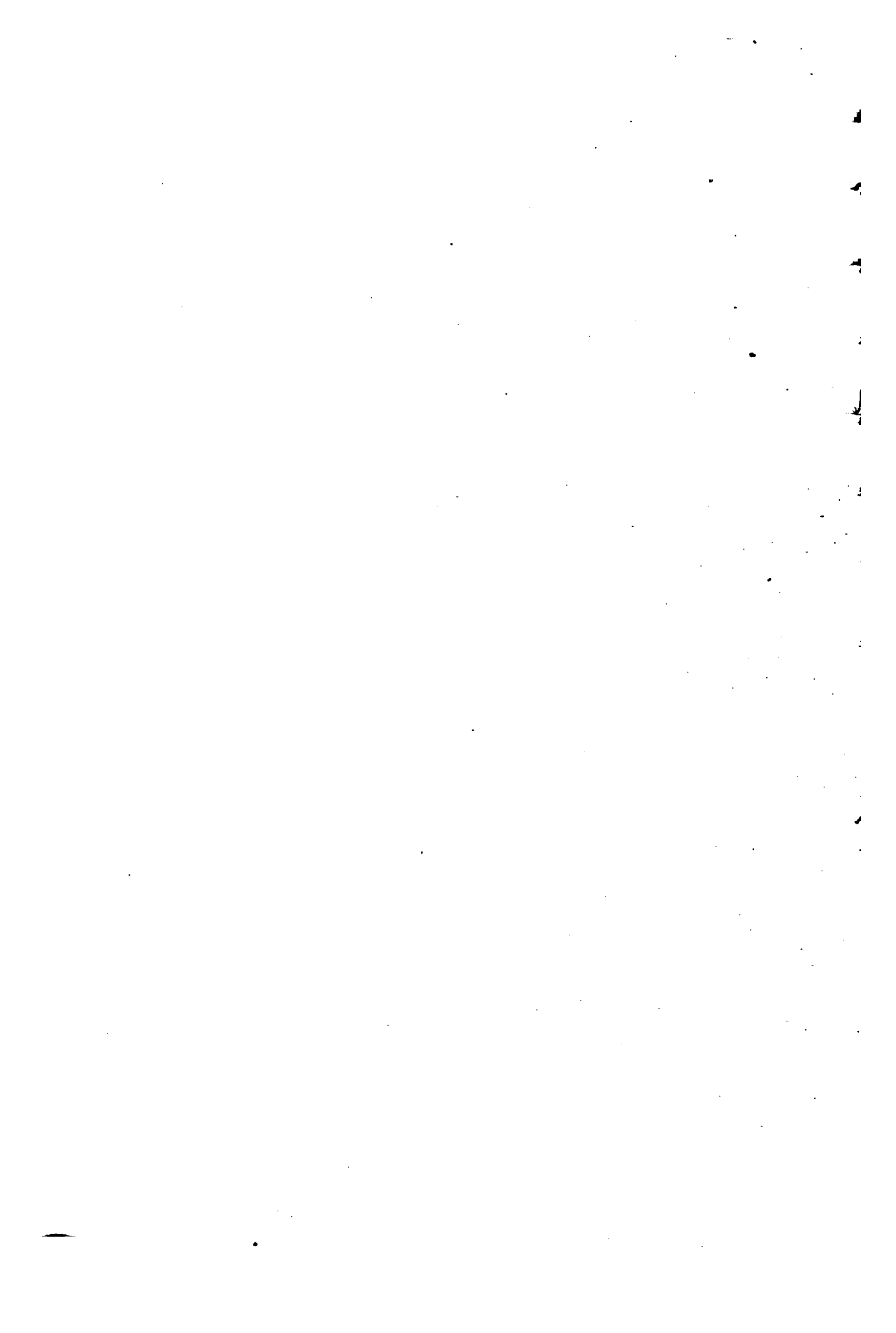


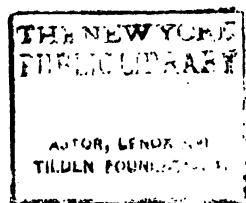






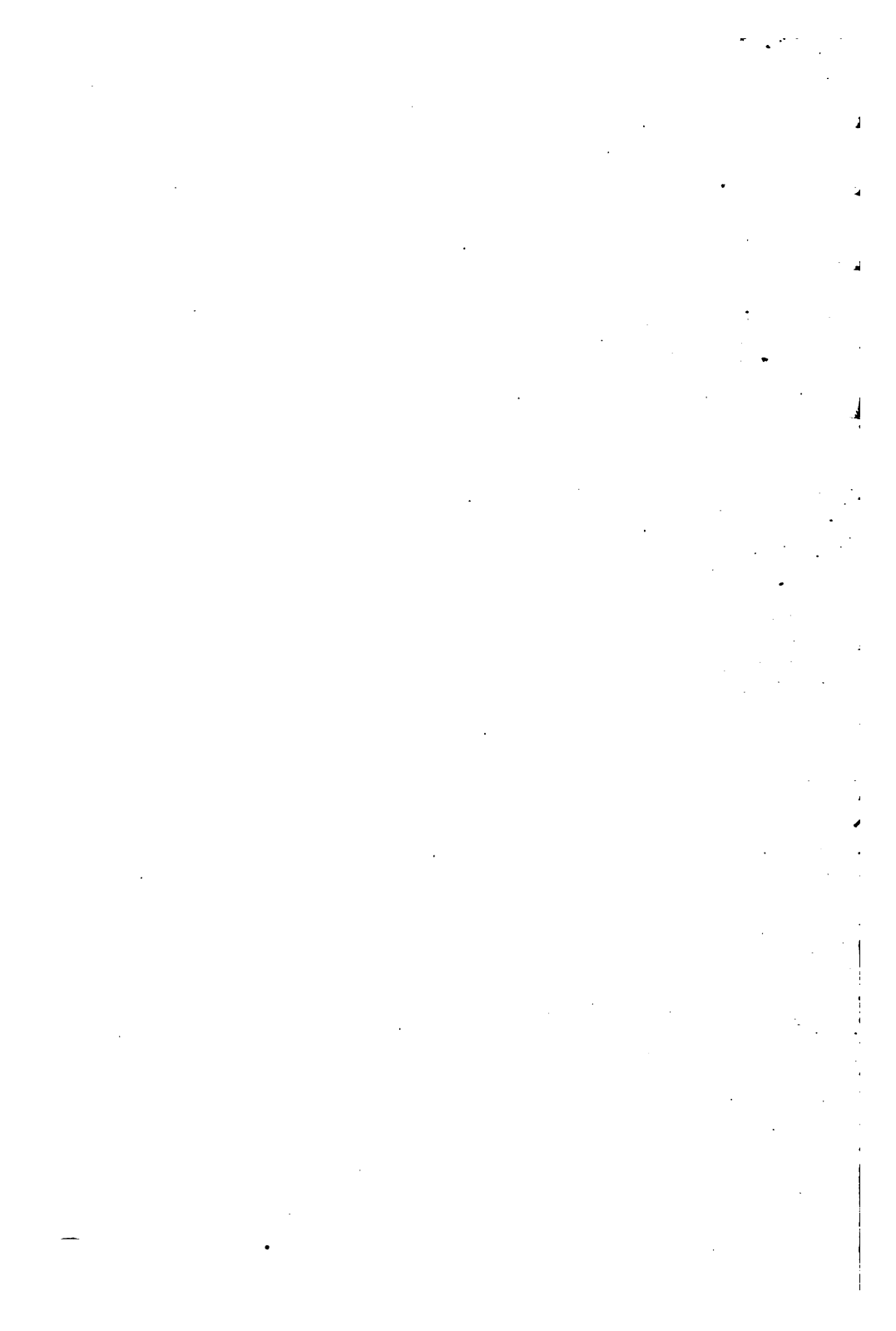




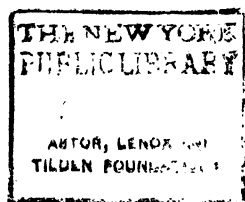


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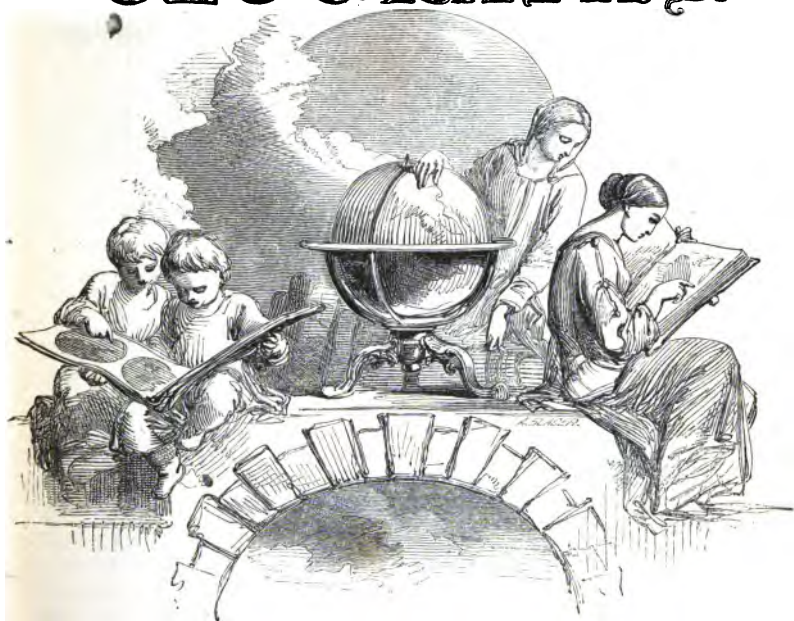


DRAKE



PARRY

# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON GEOGRAPHY. -



BY

JOSEPH GUY, JUN.

OF MAGDALEN HALL, OXFORD.

Second Edition.

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## PREFACE.



THERE is no study children take more delight in than Geography, when it is properly taught; and to do so, the use of the Map should accompany, if not precede, the learning of any treatise on the subject by rote. The bright colours and beautiful natural outlines of its continents and islands, as exhibited on a globe or a chart of the world, attract the attention, and arrest while they please the eye.

The reason, however, why learners not unfrequently recoil from the task of committing it to memory, is the array of difficult names *necessarily* presented to them at its very commencement.

To obviate this dislike, the teacher has only, on giving them their first lesson, to place a map before them, and desire them to point out some of its principal features, as the Equator, the Poles, the Four Quarters; and also the geographical terms, a Promontory, a Peninsula, an Isthmus, &c. This trial of their skill, aided by some short explanations, soon absorbs their attention; and having heard the names properly pronounced by the teacher, they never afterwards forget or find any difficulty in them.

Much interesting information might occasionally be imparted to the class by the teacher, in the way of explanation or illustration, suited to their youthful capacities. They may be shewn the extent of the British Empire, and the countries and islands under the sceptre of our Queen; also the settlements to which emigrants go, and the spots whither convicts are transported. The Missionary stations also in various parts of the world might be pointed out to them. They may be told whence we derive many of the necessaries of life; whence come cotton, spices, and the varieties of fruits, with which they are almost as familiar as with those of home growth; also the native countries of the different species of wild and savage animals; with numerous other topics and remarks, which, though simple enough, are new to children, and while giving a zest to the lesson, would, as coming from the master or governess, not soon be forgotten.

As to what portions of the following pages it may be most needful to commit to memory, the author would suggest that only the general summaries of the four quarters, together with the whole that relates to Great Britain and Ireland, be so studied. With respect to the other nations, such as France, Austria, &c., and perhaps also India, it will be sufficient if the pupils find only the places on the maps; and as this is an exercise they will often return to—being as easy and agreeable as it is instructive—the repetition itself will in time impress much of it on their memories, and, in fact, make them familiar with the whole. This important practice, however, can only be performed through the medium of an Atlas.

In superior schools and in private families, Globes generally form a part of the school requisites, or at least a map of the world is visible against the walls. When, however, each pupil is furnished with an atlas, scarcely any thing further can be desired to facilitate their progress in this useful science, with a suitable text-book as their guide.

The study of Geography is no doubt much impeded by a very culpable economy in the principals of some schools, in not furnishing sufficient or proper maps for the use of their pupils. They seem to rely too much on those that are bound up in geographies; which, though they have their use, cannot entirely supply the place of an atlas or of larger maps.

Conductors of schools, however, are not in every instance to blame, but perhaps oftener the parents; who not unfrequently evince a pertinacious opposition to any additions being made to their children's school-library, and this too of publications even the most useful and necessary to forward them in those branches of education which to acquire, one would suppose, was their principal object in sending them to school. The situation of teachers under such circumstances is depicted in the Bible narrative, where the children of Israel are required to make bricks without straw.

THE ILLUSTRATED  
LONDON  
G E O G R A P H Y.

---

**Definitions.**

**G**EOGRAPHY is the science which describes the figure, surface, and motions of the earth, its various productions and animals, and its divisions into empires, kingdoms, and states.

The form of the earth is nearly like an orange or a globe, and on all sides it is surrounded by the heavens.

Its surface consists of land and water; about one-third is land, and two-thirds are water.

The diameter, round which it revolves once in twenty-four hours, is called its axis; and the two extreme points of that diameter are termed its poles.

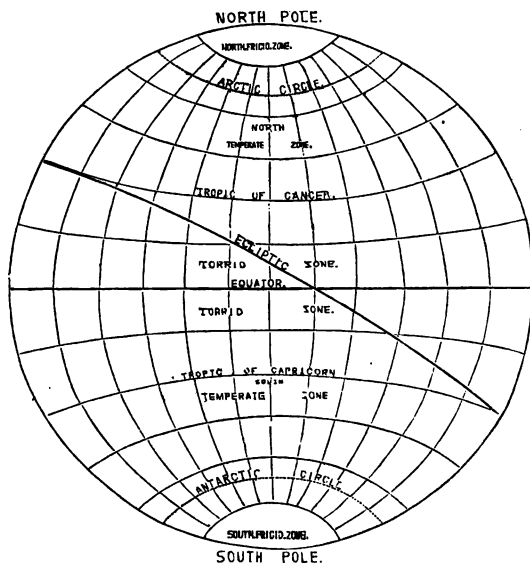
**CIRCLES.**

The principal circles on the globe are the Equator or Equinoctial, the Ecliptic, the Tropic of Cancer, the Tropic of Capricorn, the Arctic and the Antarctic Circles.

Every circle, whether great or small, is divided into 360 degrees; a semicircle, or half a circle, therefore contains 180 degrees; and a quadrant, or a quarter of a circle, 90 degrees.

The Zones or belts are contained between the principal circles. Thus between the poles and polar circles are the two Frigid Zones; between the

Frigid Zones and the Tropics are the two Temperate Zones; and between the two Tropics is the Torrid Zone.



The Meridians are lines which pass through the equator from pole to pole. Longitude is reckoned from the first meridian, which passes through Greenwich, *east* or *west*. Latitude is reckoned *north* or *south* from the equator.

#### THE TERRESTRIAL GLOBE.

The Terrestrial Globe is nearly a representation of the true figure of the earth. On its surface are traced the general outlines of its oceans, continents, islands, and rivers.

A Map is an illustrated view of the whole Globe, or some parts of its surface, delineated on a plane. The top of a Map is *north*, the bottom *south*, the right side *east*, and the left side *west*.

#### MAP OF THE WORLD.

The Map of the World is divided into two Hemispheres. The Eastern contains the three continents of Europe, Asia, and Africa, commonly called the Old World; and the Western contains the two continents of North America and South America, called the New World, having been discovered by Columbus in the year 1492, or only about 360 years ago.

The continents are also sometimes enumerated thus: Europe, Asia, Africa, and Australasia, in the Eastern, and North and South America in the Western Hemisphere.

The five great Oceans are the Atlantic, the Pacific, the Indian, the Northern, and the Southern Oceans.

## GEOGRAPHICAL TERMS.

## LAND.

A *Continent* is the most extensive portion of land, comprising numerous kingdoms and states, as Europe.

An *Island* (fig. 1) is land wholly surrounded by water, as Ireland.

A *Peninsula* (fig. 2) is a portion of land nearly though not quite surrounded by water, as Italy in Europe.



fig. 1.



fig. 2.

An *Isthmus* (fig. 3) is a neck of land uniting a peninsula to the main land, or two continents, as the Isthmus of Panama between North and South America.

A *Cape* or *Promontory* (fig. 4) is a portion of land jutting out into the sea, as Cape St. Vincent in Portugal. These projections of the land are sometimes termed Point, Head, Naze, or Mull.



fig. 3.



fig. 4.

A *Coast* or *Shore* is that part of the land which borders on the sea.

## WATER.

An *Ocean* is the largest body of water, as the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans.

A *Sea* is of less extent, as the Mediterranean Sea, the Red Sea, the Baltic Sea; but it has a communication with the ocean by one or more outlets.

A *Lake* (fig. 5) is an inland sea, of greater or less dimensions, wholly surrounded by land, as Lake Aral, in Asia.

A *Gulf* (fig. 6) is a portion of the sea running into the land, as the Persian Gulf.

A *Bay*, though not so extensive, has a larger sweep into the land, as the Bay of Biscay; and when very small, it is called a harbour, a creek, or a cove.

A *Strait* (fig. 7) is a narrow passage of water joining two seas, as the Straits of Gibraltar; a wide Strait is sometimes called a Channel, as St. George's Channel.

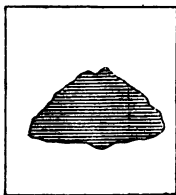


fig. 5.

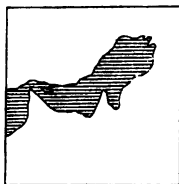


fig. 6.

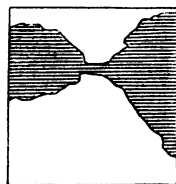


fig. 7.

A *River* is a stream of fresh water running into the sea, as the Thames; or into a larger river, as the Ohio.

#### POLITICAL DIVISIONS, &c.

A *Kingdom* is a territory or country governed by a king or monarch, as the Kingdom of Prussia.

An *Empire* is usually a territory of greater extent than a kingdom, and embraces a number of different states, as the Empire of Austria; the chief ruler being styled the Emperor.

A *Republic* is a state in which the exercise of sovereign power is lodged in representatives elected by the people, as the French Republic. The head of this state usually has the title of President.

A *Federal Republic* is a union or confederacy of a number of smaller republics, as the United States of America.

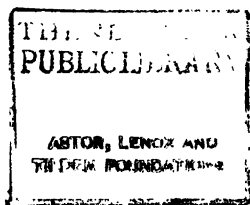
A *Principality* is a state governed by a prince, as the Principality of Saxe-Weimar.

A *Duchy* or *Dukedom* is a state governed by a duke, as the Dukedom of Tuscany.

A *County* is a portion of a country, so called because it was anciently under the jurisdiction of a count. It is sometimes called a *Shire*, from having been under a sheriff.

A *City* is, in a general sense, a large town; but in Great Britain it is a name usually given to a town that has been incorporated, and is the seat of a bishopric.







# EUROPE.

West Long. - 0 Indo East 30 40 50 60 R. J. ARMSTRONG, GEOGRAPHER



LONDON.

## EUROPE.

Of the four generally received divisions of the world, EUROPE is the smallest, comprising in its greatest breadth, from north to south, 2400 English miles; and in its greatest length, from east to west, 3400.

Europe is bounded on the north by the Arctic or Frozen Ocean; on the west by the Atlantic Ocean; on the east by the Uralian Mountains, the Caspian and Black Seas; and on the south by the Mediterranean Sea.

Europe enjoys a mild and seasonable climate, being situated, with the exception of a small portion of its northern shores, within the north temperate zone.

It is divided into Empires, Kingdoms, Republics, Principalities, and Duchies.

The following are the principal European States; to which are annexed the names and the latitude and longitude of their capitals, with the river on which they stand:

	COUNTRIES.	CAPITALS.	RIVERS.	LATITUDE.		LONGITUDE.
				deg.	min.	deg. min.
	ENGLAND . . .	London, <i>on the Thames</i> . . .		51	30 N.	0 0*
	SCOTLAND . . .	Edinburgh, <i>on the Frith of Forth</i> . . .		55	57 N.	3 12 W.
	IRELAND . . .	Dublin, <i>on the Liffey</i> . . .		53	21 N.	6 15 W.
	FRANCE . . .	Paris, <i>on the Seine</i> . . .		48	50 N.	2 20 E.
	RUSSIA . . .	Petersburg, <i>on the Neva</i> . . .		59	56 N.	30 19 E.
GERMANY.	PRUSSIA . . .	Berlin, <i>on the Spree</i> . . .		52	31 N.	13 22 E.
	AUSTRIA . . .	Vienna, <i>on the Danube</i> . . .		48	12 N.	16 16 E.
	HANOVER . . .	Hanover, <i>on the Aller</i> . . .		52	22 N.	9 48 E.
	BAVARIA . . .	Munich, <i>on the Isar</i> . . .		48	9 N.	11 30 E.
	WIRTEMBERG . . .	Stuttgard, <i>on the Rhine</i> . . .		48	44 N.	9 21 E.
	SAXONY . . .	Dresden, <i>on the Elbe</i> . . .		51	12 N.	13 24 E.
	SPAIN . . .	Madrid, <i>on the Manzanares</i> . . .		40	25 N.	3 33 W.
	PORTUGAL . . .	Lisbon, <i>on the Tagus</i> . . .		38	42 N.	9 8 W.
	SWEDEN } . . .	Stockholm . . .		59	20 N.	18 3 E.
	NORWAY } . . .	Christiania . . .		59	55 N.	10 49 E.
	DENMARK . . .	Copenhagen . . .		55	41 N.	12 35 E.
	HOLLAND . . .	Amsterdam, <i>on the Amstel</i> . . .		52	25 N.	4 40 E.
	BELGIUM . . .	Brussels, <i>on the Senne</i> . . .		50	50 N.	4 22 E.
	SWITZERLAND . . .	Berne, <i>on the Aar</i> . . .		46	57 N.	7 28 E.
ITALY.	PAPAL STATES . . .	Rome, <i>on the Tiber</i> . . .		41	53 N.	12 29 E.
	NAPLES . . .	Naples . . .		40	50 N.	14 15 E.
	SICILY . . .	Palermo . . .		38	7 N.	13 20 E.
	SARDINIA . . .	Turin . . .		45	4 N.	7 40 E.
	TUSCANY . . .	Cagliari . . .		39	12 N.	9 7 E.
	GREECE . . .	Florence, <i>on the Arno</i> . . .		43	45 N.	11 15 E.
	TURKEY . . .	Athens . . .		37	59 N.	23 42 E.
		Constantinople . . .		41	1 N.	28 55 E.

**ISLANDS.**—Great Britain, Ireland, the Hebrides or Western Islands, Orkney, Shetland, Nova Zembla, Spitzbergen, Iceland, Faroe Isles, Zealand, Laaland, Funen, Gothland, Dago, Oesel, Alsand, Bornholm; the Channel Islands, Jersey, Guernsey, Alderney, and Sark; Ivica, Majorca, and Minorca, or the Balearic Islands; Corsica, Sardinia, the Lipari Isles, Sicily, Malta; the Ionian Isles, of which Corfu and Zante are the most important; Candia, Rhodes, Cyprus; and in the Atlantic, west of Portugal, the Azores.

**OCEANS, SEAS, &c.**—The Atlantic or Western Ocean, the Northern or Arctic Ocean, the White Sea, the Baltic Sea, the Gulfs of Bothnia and Finland, the Skager Rack and Cattagat, the North Sea or German Ocean, the English Channel, the Bay of Biscay, the Mediterranean Sea, the Gulf of Lyons, the Gulf of Genoa, the Adriatic Sea or Gulf of Venice, the Archipelago, the Sea of Marmora, the Black Sea, and the Sea of Azof.

**STRAITS.**—The Sound, between Sweden and Zealand; Strait of Dover, the Strait of Gibraltar, the Strait of Bonifacio, the Strait of Messina, Strait of Otranto, the Strait of the Dardanelles or Hellespont, the Strait of Constantinople, the Strait of Yenikale or Caffa.

**PENINSULAS.**—Jutland in Denmark, Spain and Portugal, Italy, Morea (anciently called Peloponnesus) in Greece, Crimea.

\* The longitude being measured from Greenwich, London is considered to have no longitude; it is, in fact, however, 0 deg. 5 min. 37 sec. W.

**CAVES.**—North Cape, Naze, Cape la Hogue, Cape Ortegal, Cape Finisterre, Cape St. Vincent, Cape Spartivento, Cape Matapan.

**MOUNTAINS.**—The Norwegian Mountains, the Pyrenees, the Alps, the Apennines, the Carpathian, the Haemus or Balkan, and the Ural or Ouralian Mountains.

**BURNING MOUNTAINS OR VOLCANOES.**—*Etna*, in Sicily; *Vesuvius*, near Naples; and *Hecla*, in Iceland.

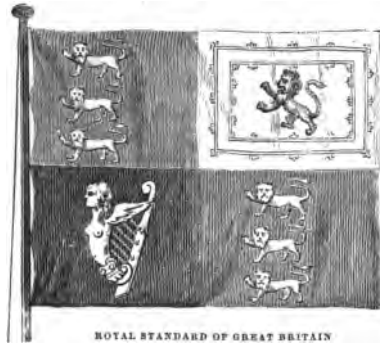
**RIVERS.**—The *Dwina* and *Onega* fall into the White Sea; the *Neva* into the Gulf of Finland; the *Oder* and *Vistula* fall into the Baltic; the *Elbe* and *Weser* into the German Ocean; the *Volga*, *Don*, and *Dneiper* are in Russia; the *Seine*, *Loire*, *Rhone*, and *Garonne* in France; the *Rhine* in Germany; the *Danube* flows through Germany, Hungary, and Turkey into the Black Sea; the *Ebro* is in Spain; the *Tagus* flows through Spain and Portugal; and the *Po* flows through the north of Italy.

**LAKES.**—Lakes *Constance* and *Geneva* in Switzerland; Lakes *Wener* and *Wetter* in Sweden; and *Ladoga* and *Onega* in Russia.

### GENERAL REMARKS ON EUROPE.

The general geographical features of Europe differ considerably from those of any other continent. Its immense length of sea-coast from the White Sea to the Levant is deeply indented with bays, arms of the sea, and estuaries of rivers. Thus there is no part of it that is not easily accessible from the sea. It contains all variety of scenery; high ranges of mountains and fertile valleys, without any of those sandy, barren deserts and wastes that are found in both Asia and Africa. The climate is so temperate, and the soil so fertile, that every description of grain for food can be grown in almost the highest latitudes, while in the south some of the fruits and flowers of tropical regions can be grown. Europe also contains fertile mines of the precious as well as other metals, and also of coal. The inhabitants are more active, industrious, and enterprising than those of any other continent; and they have obtained almost exclusive possession not only of the commerce of the world, but also of large portions of other continents. The entire population of Europe is estimated at about 230,000,000.





## THE BRITISH ISLANDS.

THE BRITISH ISLES comprise two large islands: the larger of which, Great Britain, includes England, Wales, and Scotland; the other, situated to the west of it, is Ireland. These, with numerous smaller isles near the coasts, constitute the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

These islands form but the nucleus of this vast empire, on which the sun never sets, embracing in its extent imperial possessions in every quarter of the globe. The island of Great Britain extends from 50 to 58 degrees of north latitude. Its length is about 580 miles, and its breadth, from the Land's End to the North Foreland, is about 370.

This island is divided into two parts by the Cheviot Hills, which run from the Solway Firth to the River Tweed; the portion *south* of this boundary is called England and Wales, and the portion *north* of it is called Scotland.

### ENGLAND AND WALES.

England and Wales are bounded on the north by Scotland, on the east by the German Ocean, on the south by the English Channel, and on the west by St. George's Channel and the Irish Sea. Wales includes the district lying west of the third degree of longitude, and bounded on the north by the Irish Sea, on the west by St. George's Channel, and on the south by the Bristol Channel.

England is divided into 40 counties or shires, and Wales into 12, making together 52. These are arranged into circuits as follow:

#### METROPOLITAN COUNTY.

##### COUNTIES.

##### CHIEF TOWNS.

MIDDLESEX . . . . .	{ London, which, connected with Westminster, Southwark, and the adjoining districts, is the metropolis of the British dominions. It is situated on the river Thames, and contains about two and a half millions of inhabitants.
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## SCOTLAND

- 17 *Kinross-shire*  
18 *Fife*  
19 *Cheskmannum*  
20 *Bute & Arran*  
21 *Renfrewshire*  
22 *Linlithgow*  
23 *Edinburgh*  
24 *Haddington*  
25 *Lanark*  
26 *Peebles*  
27 *Berwickshire*  
28 *Ayrshire*  
29 *Selkirkshire*  
30 *Rockinghamshire*  
31 *Kirkcudbright*  
32 *Dumfriesshire*  
33 *Wigtown*

## IRELAND

- IRELAND**  
1 *Dunseel*  
2 *Londonderry*  
3 *Antrim*  
4 *Plymouth*  
5 *Dover*  
6 *Frimmingham*  
7 *Monmouth*  
8 *Birmingham*  
9 *Gloucester*  
10 *Weymouth*  
11 *Staple*  
12 *Leicester*  
13 *Galway*  
14 *Roxburgh*  
15 *Longford*  
16 *Westmeath*  
17 *Eastmeath*  
18 *Louth*  
19 *Kings County*  
20 *Fifeshire*  
21 *Inverness*  
22 *Argyllshire*  
23 *Wicklow*  
24 *Wiltshire*  
25 *Cardiff*  
26 *Worcester*  
27 *Clare*  
28 *Tisbury*  
29 *Limerick*  
30 *Kerry*  
31 *Cork*  
32 *Waterford*

## West Longitude - 40 mile East



## NORTHERN CIRCUIT.

COUNTIES.	CHIEF TOWNS.
YORKSHIRE . . . . .	{ This county is divided into three districts or <i>Ridings</i> , called from their positions, North, East, and West. The city of York is not included in any of the Ridings, but is considered as forming a county by itself.
NORTH RIDING . . . . .	{ Richmond, Ripon, Malton, Thirsk, Northallerton, Whitby.
EAST RIDING . . . . .	{ Kingston-upon-Hull, Beverley, Driffield.
WEST RIDING . . . . .	{ Wakefield, Leeds, Halifax, Huddersfield, Bradford, Sheffield, Doncaster, Knaresborough.
LANCASHIRE . . . . .	{ Lancaster, Liverpool, Manchester, Preston, Bolton, Blackburn, Oldham, Wigan, Burnley, Bury, Chorley, Warrington, Rochdale.
NORTHUMBERLAND . . . . .	{ Newcastle, North Shields, Alnwick, Hexham, Morpeth, Berwick-on-the-Tweed, a free town, forming a county of itself.
DURHAM . . . . .	{ Durham, Sunderland, South Shields, Stockton, Barnard Castle, Darlington.
CUMBERLAND . . . . .	{ Carlisle, Whitehaven, Cockermouth.
WESTMORELAND . . . . .	{ Appleby, Kendal.

## NORFOLK CIRCUIT.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE . . . . .	Cambridge, Ely, Newmarket.
HUNTINGDONSHIRE . . . . .	Huntingdon, St. Ives, St. Neot's.
NORFOLK . . . . .	Norwich, Yarmouth, King's Lynn.
SUFFOLK . . . . .	Ipswich, Bury St. Edmund's, Lowestoft.
BUCKINGHAMSHIRE . . . . .	Buckingham, Aylesbury, High Wycombe, Eton.
BEDFORDSHIRE . . . . .	Bedford, Dunstable, Luton, Woburn.

## OXFORD CIRCUIT.

OXFORDSHIRE . . . . .	Oxford, Woodstock, Witney, Banbury.
BESSHIRE . . . . .	Reading, Windsor, Wallingford, Abingdon.
GLOUCESTERSHIRE . . . . .	{ Gloucester, Tewkesbury, Cheltenham, and Bristol (though partly in Somersetshire).
WORCESTERSHIRE . . . . .	Worcester, Kidderminster, Dudley, Stourbridge.
HEREFORDSHIRE . . . . .	Hereford, Leominster, Ledbury, Ross.
MONMOUTHSHIRE . . . . .	{ Monmouth, Newport, Abergavenny, Chepstow, Pontypool, Usk.
SHROPSHIRE or SALOP . . . . .	Shrewsbury, Ludlow, Bridgenorth, Tenbury.
STAFFORDSHIRE . . . . .	Stafford, Wolverhampton, Lichfield, Burton.

## MIDLAND CIRCUIT.

LINCOLNSHIRE . . . . .	Lincoln, Gainsborough, Grantham, Stamford, Boston.
RUTLANDSHIRE . . . . .	Oakham, Uppingham.
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE . . . . .	Northampton, Peterborough, Wellingborough.
LEICESTERSHIRE . . . . .	{ Leicester, Loughborough, Harborough, Hinckley, Melton Mowbray.
DERBYSHIRE . . . . .	Derby, Buxton, Chesterfield, Ashbourn.
CHESHIRE . . . . .	{ Chester, Stockport, Macclesfield, Birkenhead, Altringham, Knutsford, Nantwich, Northwich, Middlewich, Crewe.
NOTTINGHAMSHIRE . . . . .	Nottingham, Mansfield, Newark.
WARWICKSHIRE . . . . .	{ Warwick, Birmingham, Coventry, Stratford, Leamington, Nuneaton.

## WESTERN CIRCUIT.

COUNTIES.	CHIEF TOWNS.
HAMPSHIRE <i>or</i> HANTS . . . . .	{ Winchester, Southampton, Portsmouth, Gosport, Basingstoke.
WILTSHIRE <i>or</i> WILTS . . . . .	{ Salisbury, Devizes, Wilton, Marlborough.
DORSETSHIRE . . . . .	{ Dorchester, Sherborne, Weymouth, Poole.
SOMERSETSHIRE . . . . .	{ Bath, Wells, Bridgewater, Taunton (part of Bristol), Yeovil.
DEVONSHIRE . . . . .	{ Exeter, Plymouth, Devonport, Totness.
CORNWALL . . . . .	{ Launceston, Truro, Falmouth, Penzance.

## HOME CIRCUIT.

SURREY . . . . .	{ Kingston, Guildford, Croydon, Dorking, Richmond.
KENT . . . . .	{ Canterbury, Maidstone, Dover, Woolwich, Greenwich, Margate, Ramsgate, Gravesend, Chatham, Rochester.
SUSSEX . . . . .	{ Chichester, Brighton, Worthing, Hastings.
ESSEX . . . . .	{ Chelmsford, Colchester, Harwich.
HERTFORDSHIRE <i>or</i> HERTS . . . . .	{ Hertford, St. Alban's, Watford, Ware.

## THE WALES CIRCUIT.

Wales is divided into the six northern counties, and the six southern.

## SIX NORTHERN.

FLINTSHIRE . . . . .	Flint, St. Asaph, Holywell.
DENBIGHSHIRE . . . . .	Denbigh, Wrexham, Ruthin.
CARNARVONSHIRE . . . . .	Carnarvon, Bangor, Conway.
ANGLESEA . . . . .	Beaumaris, Holyhead.
MERTONETHSHIRE . . . . .	Harlech, Dolgelly, Bala.
MONTGOMERYSHIRE . . . . .	Montgomery, Welsh Pool, Newtown.

## SIX SOUTHERN.

RADNORSHIRE . . . . .	Radnor, Presteign, Rhayadry.
CARDIGANSHIRE . . . . .	Cardigan, Lampeter, Aberystwith.
BRECKNOCKSHIRE . . . . .	Brecon, Builth, Crickhowel.
CARMARTHENSHIRE . . . . .	Carmarthen, Kidwelly, Llandovery.
PEMBROKESHIRE . . . . .	Pembroke, St. David's, Milford.
GLAMORGANSHIRE . . . . .	Llandaff, Cardiff, Merthyr Tydvil, Swansea.

RIVERS.—Thames, Severn, Trent, Tweed, Tyne, Tees, Humber, Wye, Dee, Mersey, Medway, Ouse.

ISLANDS.—Holy Island, Coquet, Sheppey, Wight, Anglesea, Man, Scilly Isles, and the Norman or Channel Islands, namely, Jersey, Guernsey, Alderney, and Sark.

BAYS, &c.—Mouth of the Humber, the Wash, Thames' Mouth, the Downs, Spithead, Tor Bay, Mount's Bay, Barnstaple Bay, Bridgwater Bay, Bristol Channel, Milford Haven, St. Bride's Bay, Cardigan Bay, Carnarvon Bay, Menai Strait, Morecambe Bay, the Solway Frith.

CAVES.—Flamborough Head, Spurn Head, Sheerness, North Foreland, South Foreland, Dungeness, Beachy Head, Selsea Bill, the Needles, Portland Bill, Start Point, Lizard Head, Land's End, Hartland Point, Worms

Head, St. David's Head, Stumble Head, Holy Head, Great Orme's Head, Calf of Man, St. Bees' Head.

**MOUNTAINS.**—Plinlimmon, Snowdon, Cader Idris, and the Beacons, in Wales; the Cheviot Hills, between England and Scotland; the mountains in Westmoreland and Cumberland; Wharfedale and Ingleborough, in Yorkshire; the Malvern Hills, in Worcestershire; Cotswold in Gloucestershire; the Peak, in Derbyshire; the Chiltern Hills, in Buckinghamshire; the Wrekin, in Shropshire; Mendip, in Somersetshire.

**LAKES.**—Ulleswater, between Westmoreland and Cumberland; Conistone, in Lancashire; and Windermere, between Lancashire and Westmoreland.

**FEATURES OF THE COUNTRY.\***—The eastern and southern parts of England are in general low and flat, and in many places the sea has made considerable encroachments on the land. In the west the country gradually gets more mountainous, until it rises to the lofty ranges found in Wales. One great mountain-range runs from Cumberland southward as far as Derbyshire, and is sometimes called the "Backbone of England." On the west side of this range rise the rivers Mersey and Dee, both of which flow into the Irish Sea; on the east side rise the Tyne and the Tees, which flow east into the German Ocean; the Ouse flowing south-east, and the Trent north-east, into the estuary of the Humber. There is another range of hills in Gloucestershire, in which the Thames rises, and flows west into the German Ocean. On the eastern side of the Welsh range rise the Severn and the Wye, which flow east and south into the Bristol Channel.

**AGRICULTURE, MANUFACTURES, AND COMMERCE.**—The principal crops grown in England and Wales are wheat, barley, oats, peas and beans, and hops. The eastern and southern counties are chiefly agricultural; hops are raised in Kent; Devon, Somerset, Gloucester, Worcester, and Hereford are famous for their orchards, from which cider and perry are made; Cheshire, Gloucester, and Leicester are noted for their cheese.

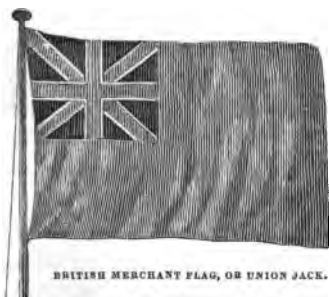
The chief manufactures of England and Wales are cotton, silk, woollen, flax, and hardware; Lancashire is the chief seat of the former, and nearly all the towns on its eastern border are engaged in it. The chief seats of the silk manufacture are at Macclesfield and Congleton, in Cheshire; at Norwich, in Norfolk; in Lancashire, Derby, and Somerset. The West Riding of York, Somerset, and Wiltshire, are the great seats of the woollen manufacture. The greatest number of flax-mills are in Cumberland, Lancashire, Dorset, and the West Riding of York. The districts most famous for the hardware manufacture are those around Birmingham, Sheffield, and

\* The rivers and mountains are here grouped together, because the course of the rivers is regulated by the position of the mountains. It is necessary that this should be impressed on the mind of the pupil.

Stafford. Staffordshire is the great seat of the manufacture of earthenware, there being in the north-west part of it a district called "The Potteries," comprising a number of populous towns. The manufacture of paper is extensively carried on in Hertfordshire and Kent, where the beds of the rivers are strongly impregnated with chalk; and glass is made in large quantities at St. Helen's in Lancashire, at Leeds, Newcastle, and North Shields. Nottingham is famous for its manufactures of lace, Leicester for stockings, and Coventry for ribbons.

The mines of England employ a large portion of the population. Coal is raised chiefly in the north and west,—in the counties of Durham, Northumberland, and Lancaster. Iron is procured chiefly in Stafford, Monmouth, and South Wales. Tin and copper are procured in Cornwall and Devon; and lead and zinc are found in some of the northern counties. The towns in Cheshire whose names end in *wich* have long been celebrated for the quantities of salt procured in their neighbourhood.

England is engaged in a most extensive commerce with all the nations of the world. The great centre of this commerce is in London. On the



BRITISH MERCHANT FLAG, OR UNION JACK.

west coast the chief ports are Bristol and Liverpool, which form the great outlets of the manufacturing districts, and which have the largest share of the trade with America. On the east coast are Newcastle, Shields, Stockton, and Sunderland, whose great export is coal; Hull, or Kingston-upon-Hull, the great seaport of Yorkshire, extensively engaged in trade with the countries of the north

and east of Europe; Yarmouth, the chief port between the Thames and the Humber; and Dover, the chief port of Kent, and the nearest point of England to the shores of France. On the south coast the chief commercial port is Southampton, the station for the steamers carrying the mails to South America, the West Indies, Africa, and Australia.

Portsmouth, Plymouth, Woolwich, Deptford, Chatham, and Sheerness are important chiefly on account of their containing dockyards and other works belonging to the Government.

GOVERNMENT, RELIGION, LEARNING.—The Government of England (that is, of the British Empire,) is what is termed a "limited monarchy;" that is to say, it embraces a hereditary monarch; a House of Peers, consisting of the chief nobility and the bishops; and a House of Commons, elected from the people. The established Religion is the Protestant, though all others are freely tolerated. The ecclesiastical divisions (called dioceses), over each of which a bishop is set, are twenty-seven in number; these, again,

are divided into two arch-dioceses, namely, Canterbury and York. The names of the other dioceses are, London, Winchester, Bath and Wells, Chichester, St. David's, Ely, Exeter, Gloucester and Bristol, Hereford, Lichfield, Lincoln, Norwich, Oxford, Peterborough, Rochester, Salisbury, Worcester, Chester, Manchester, Ripon, Durham, Carlisle, St. Asaph, St. David's, and Llandaff. Each of the towns from which these dioceses take their names contains a cathedral, and from this circumstance they are usually termed *cities*. The oldest seats of learning are Oxford and Cambridge; there are also colleges in London, Manchester, and Durham.

**POPULATION.**—According to the census taken in March 1851, the population of England was 17,922,768.

**LONDON**, the Metropolis of the British Empire, is situated on the river Thames, and contained in 1851, 2,361,640 inhabitants; 329,428 houses.

It is a city of great antiquity, having existed before the time of the Roman invasion. It has from the earliest period been the seat of government. It is embellished with a vast number of public buildings, the chief of which are St. Paul's Cathedral, Westminster Abbey, the Tower, the Bank of England, the Royal Exchange, the Houses of Parliament, the Treasury, the Post Office, the Custom House, &c.



FLAG OF THE CITY OF LONDON.

It contains two Royal palaces, namely, Buckingham and St. James's. The parks of London are numerous and extensive; they are named Hyde, Regent's, Victoria, St. James's, and the Green Park, and contribute greatly to the healthiness of such a vast city, and the amusement and recreation of its inhabitants. The Thames is crossed at London by seven bridges, called Vauxhall, Westminster, Hungerford, Waterloo, Blackfriars, Southwark, and London Bridge. There is also a communication between the two shores by means of a tunnel made under the bed of the river, below London Bridge. The docks and shipping are larger and more numerous than in any other city of the world.

**REMARKABLE PLACES.**—At *Hastings*, in Sussex, the remarkable battle was fought by which William Duke of Normandy became master of England; at *Runnymede*, a small island on the Thames near Windsor, King John signed *Magna Charta*, or the great charter of the rights of Englishmen; in *Carnarvon*, Edward II., the first Prince of Wales, was born; at *Bosworth*, in Leicestershire, was fought a battle in which Richard III. was slain, and the crown acquired by the Duke of Richmond, who took the title of Henry VII.; in *Chester* are found some Roman remains; on *Salisbury Plain* is the pile of Stonehenge, supposed to have at one time formed a Druidical temple.



EDINBURGH CASTLE.

## SCOTLAND.

SCOTLAND is bounded on the north by the Pentland Frith ; east by the German Ocean ; south by England and the Solway Frith ; and west by the Atlantic Ocean.

Scotland is divided into 33 counties, as follow :

### NORTHERN COUNTIES.

COUNTIES.	CHIEF TOWNS.
ORKNEY <i>and</i> SHETLAND . . . . .	Kirkwall, Lerwick.
CAITHNESS . . . . .	Wick, Thurso.
SUTHERLAND . . . . .	Dornock.
ROSS-SHIRE . . . . .	Dingwall, Tain.
CROMARTY . . . . .	Cromarty.
INVERNESS-SHIRE . . . . .	{ Inverness, Fort George, Fort Augustus, Fort William.
NAIRN . . . . .	Nairn.
MORAY <i>or</i> ELGIN . . . . .	Elgin, Forres.
BANFFSHIRE . . . . .	Banff, Cullen.
ABERDEENSHIRE . . . . .	Aberdeen, Peterhead, Fraserburgh.

### MIDLAND COUNTIES.

FORFAR <i>or</i> ANGUS . . . . .	Dundee, Arbroath, Forfar, Montrose.
KINCARDINE <i>or</i> MEARNES . . . . .	Stonehaven, Inverbervie.
PERTHSHIRE . . . . .	Perth, Dunkeld, Crieff, Dumblane.
KINROSS-SHIRE . . . . .	Kinross.
CLACKMANNAN . . . . .	Clackmannan, Alloa.
FIFE . . . . .	{ Cupar, St. Andrew's, Kirkcaldy, Dunfermline, Falkland.
STIRLINGSHIRE . . . . .	Stirling, Falkirk.
DUMBARTON <i>or</i> LENNOX . . . . .	Dumbarton.
ARGYLESIRE . . . . .	Inverary, Oban, Campbeltown.
BUTE <i>and</i> ARRAN . . . . .	Rothsay, Brodick.



## SOUTHERN COUNTIES.

COUNTIES.	CHIEF TOWNS.
AYRSHIRE . . . . .	Ayr, Irvine, Kilmarnock.
LANARK or CLYDESDALE . . . . .	Lanark, Glasgow, Airdrie, Hamilton.
RENFREWSHIRE . . . . .	Renfrew, Paisley, Greenock.
LINLITHGOW or WEST Lo- THIAN . . . . .	Linlithgow, Queensferry.
EDINBURGH or MID Lo- THIAN . . . . .	
BERWICKSHIRE or MERSE	Greenlaw, Dunse, Coldstream.
HADDINGTON or EAST Lo- THIAN . . . . .	Haddington, Dunbar, North Berwick.
ROXBURGHSHIRE or TE- VIOTDALE . . . . .	
SELKIRKSHIRE . . . . .	Selkirk, Galashiels.
PEEBLES or TWEED-DALE	Peebles.
DUMFRIES-SHIRE . . . . .	Dumfries, Annan, Sanquhar, Lochmaben.
KIRKCUDBRIGHT or EAST GALLOWAY . . . . .	Kirkcudbright, New Galloway.
WIGTON or WEST GALLO- WAY . . . . .	

ISLANDS OF SCOTLAND.—Shetland Isles, Orkney Isles, Hebrides or Western Isles, the principal of which are Lewis, Sky, Rum, Coll, Tirree, Mull, Staffa (noted for its basaltic pillars and natural caverns), Jura, Islay, Bute, and Arran. Also Icolmkill or Iona, an ancient seat of learning.

TOWNS IN THE HEBRIDES.—Stornoway and Tarbet, in Lewis; Portree, in Skye; Tobermory, in Mull; and Islay, in Islay.

FRITHS.—Solway Frith, Frith of Clyde, Frith of Forth, Frith of Tay,

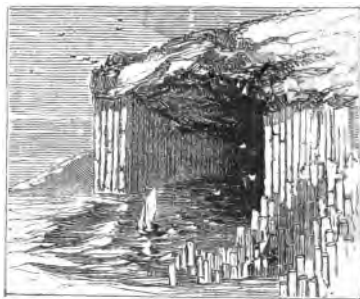
Cromarty Frith, Dornock Frith, Pentland Frith, Moray Frith.

CAPIES.—Cape Wrath, Duncansbay Head, St. Abb's Head, Mull of Galloway, Kinnaird's Head, Fife Ness.

LAKES OR LOCHS.—Shin, in Sutherland; Maree, in Ross; Ness and Lochy, in Inverness, joined by the Caledonian Canal; Awe, in Argyleshire; Lomond, in Dumbartonshire (the largest lake in Great Britain); Ketterin, Tay, and Earn, in Perthshire; and Leven, between Fife and Kinross, on an island of which Queen Mary was held a prisoner.

RIVERS.—Spey, Don, Dee, Tay, Forth, Clyde, Tweed, Nith, and Annan.

MOUNTAINS.—Ben Nevis, Ben Wyvis, Ben Lomond, Ben-mac-dhui, Cairngorm; the Grampians, forming the southern boundary of the High-



ISLAND OF STAFFA.

lands, the most noted of which are Ben Lawers and Ben More ; the Ochils, in Perthshire ; the Pentland Hills and Lammermuir Hills, in the Lothians. The Cheviot Hills divide England from Scotland. The highest mountain in Great Britain, according to a recent measurement, is Ben Nevis, exceeding 4373 feet.

**FEATURES OF THE COUNTRY.**—The general character of the country is mountainous ; on the east coast, especially about the Lothians and Fife-shire, the surface is comparatively flat. The country between the Grampian mountains and the German Ocean is also comparatively flat ; and through it flow the rivers Spey, Dee, and Don, that have their rise in these mountains. The Tay rises in Loch Tay, in Perthshire, and flows south and east, through a fertile district, past the towns of Perth and Dundee. The Forth rises in the neighbourhood of Ben Lomond, and flows east, past Stirling, into the German Ocean ; its frith or estuary forming the boundary between Fife and the Lothians. There is a range of hills stretching through the centre of the south of Scotland ; on their north side rise the Clyde, flowing north and west, past Lanark and Glasgow, into the frith which bears its name ; and the Tweed, flowing north and east into the German Ocean ; while on the south side rise the Nith and the Annan, flowing south into the Solway Frith.

**AGRICULTURE, MANUFACTURES, AND COMMERCE.**—Oats, barley, wheat, potatoes, peas, and beans, are the chief crops reared in Scotland. The principal agricultural counties are in the south and east, where the country is least mountainous ; in the north, west, and centre, large districts are used merely for pasture. The counties of Ayr and Renfrew are noted for their production of cheese.

The chief manufactures of Scotland are cotton, flax, and silk ; the principal seats of the first are in Glasgow and Aberdeen, of the second in Dundee, and of the third in Paisley. The woollen manufacture is carried on to some extent at Hawick, Galashiels, &c. ; glass is manufactured in the neighbourhood of Leith ; Kilmarnock contains a number of carpet manufactories ; in Dunfermline the finer descriptions of linen goods are made ; and Perth is famous for its gloves.

Scotland is rich in its mineral and metallic wealth. Coal is obtained in large quantities in Lanarkshire and Fifeshire ; iron is also obtained in the neighbourhood of Airdrie and Falkirk ; lead is found in Dumfriesshire ; and some precious stones are procured among the Grampian mountains.

The chief commercial ports of Scotland are, Aberdeen, Dundee, and Leith, on the east coast ; and Glasgow, Port Glasgow, and Greenock, on the Frith of Clyde.

**GOVERNMENT, RELIGION, LEARNING.**—Scotland is under the same government, though not the same laws, as England. The laws of the two

countries have always been different, and at the period of the Union there was no amalgamation of the laws as of the people. The established religion is the Presbyterian form of Protestantism, all other sects being freely tolerated. The country is not divided into dioceses as in England and Ireland, nor are there bishops. The ecclesiastical divisions are as follow : a number of Parishes form a Presbytery ; the presbyteries of each county form a Synod ; and delegates are sent each year to an aggregate meeting, held in Edinburgh, called the General Assembly, which is the highest ecclesiastical court. The chief seats of learning in Scotland are St. Andrew's, Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Aberdeen.

**POPULATION.**—The population of Scotland in 1851 was 2,870,784.

**EDINBURGH**, the capital of Scotland, is built on a range of hills about two miles from the south shore of the Frith of Forth. It contained in



EDINBURGH

1851, 158,015 inhabitants, and 7998 houses. The ancient city was built on a ridge, having the Castle at one extremity and the Palace of Holyrood at the other. The portion called the New Town is built on lower ground to the west of this ridge, and is beautifully laid out in squares, crescents, &c. ; and as the houses are all built of a fine stone procured in the neighbourhood, the appearance of the streets and houses is stately and imposing. The chief public buildings are the Castle, the Palace of Holyrood, the Register Office, the University, the Courts of Law, and a number of fine churches. The supreme law courts of Scotland sit in Edinburgh, in a building which, before the Union, was used for the meetings of the Scotch

Parliament. Edinburgh is considered a city of monuments and hospitals; on the Calton Hill and in the chief squares are handsome monuments to many great men; and the chief hospitals founded for the education and bringing-up of young persons are Heriot's, Watson's, Gillespie's, &c. Edinburgh as a commercial town is not of much importance. It is connected with Leith, the chief sea-port on the east coast of Scotland.

REMARKABLE PLACES.—At *Bannockburn*, near Stirling, a great battle was fought, in 1314, between the English under Edward II. and the Scotch under Robert Bruce, which terminated in the complete defeat of the former. This battle secured the independence of Scotland. At *Culloden Moor*, near Inverness, a battle was fought, in 1746, between Prince Charles Edward Stuart and the Duke of Cumberland, in which the former was defeated. This battle terminated the long struggle between the Stuarts and the house of Hanover. At *Scone*, a village near Perth, is a royal palace where the kings of Scotland used to be crowned on a stone, now preserved in Westminster Abbey. At *St. Andrew's*, in Fifeshire, are some ruins of the splendid cathedrals and other ecclesiastical edifices that once adorned that city, but which were destroyed at the Reformation.

## IRELAND.

BOUNDARIES.—West and south by the Atlantic; north by the North Channel; east by the Irish Sea; and south by St. George's Channel.

Ireland is about 235 miles in length, and 182 in its greatest breadth. It is divided into four provinces: Ulster, in the north; Leinster, in the south-east; Munster, in the south-west; and Connaught, in the west; the whole being divided into 32 counties.

### ULSTER contains Nine Counties.

COUNTIES.	CHIEF TOWNS.
ANTRIM . . . . .	Carrickfergus, Belfast, Lisburn, Antrim, Larne.
DONEGAL . . . . .	Lifford.
DOWN . . . . .	Downpatrick, Newry.
ARMAGH . . . . .	Armagh.
CAVAN . . . . .	Cavan.
MONAGHAN . . . . .	Monaghan, Clones, Carrickmacross.
FERMANAGH . . . . .	Enniskillen.
LONDONDERRY or DERRY . . . . .	Londonderry, Coleraine.
TYBONE . . . . .	Omagh, Clogher, Strabane.

### LEINSTER contains Twelve Counties.

DUBLIN . . . . .	DUBLIN, Swords.
WESTMEATH . . . . .	Mullingar, Athlone.
LONGFORD . . . . .	Longford, Gravard.
EASTMEATH . . . . .	Trim, Navan, Kells.
WICKLOW . . . . .	Wicklow, Bray, Glendalough.

LEINSTER—*continued.*

COUNTIES.	CHIEF TOWNS.
LOUTH . . . . .	Drogheda, Dundalk, Ardee, Carlingford.
KILDARE . . . . .	Kildare, Naas.
KING'S COUNTY . . . . .	Philipstown, Tullamore.
QUEEN'S COUNTY . . . . .	Maryborough, Portarlington.
CARLOW . . . . .	Carlow.
WEXFORD . . . . .	Wexford, New Ross, Enniscorthy.
KILKENNY . . . . .	Kilkenny, Old Leighlin.

## MUNSTER contains Six Counties.

TIPPERARY . . . . .	Cashel, Clonmel, Tipperary, Thurles.
LIMERICK . . . . .	Limerick, Rathkeale.
CLARE . . . . .	Ennis.
KERRY . . . . .	Tralee, Killarney.
CORK . . . . .	Cork, Youghal, Bandon, Kinsale, Mallow, Fermoy.
WATERFORD . . . . .	Waterford, Dungarvon, Lismore.

## CONNAUGHT contains Five Counties.

LEITRIM . . . . .	Leitrim, Carrick-on-Shannon.
SLIGO . . . . .	Sligo.
MAYO . . . . .	Castlebar, Ballina, Westport.
ROSCOMMON . . . . .	Roscommon, Elphin.
GALWAY . . . . .	Galway, Tuam, Loughrea, Aughrim.

ISLANDS.—Rathlin Isle, North Isles of Arran, Achil, Clare, South Isles of Arran, Valencia.

CHIEF RIVERS.—Shannon, Foyle, Bann, Boyne, Liffey, Slaney, Barrow, Blackwater.

BAYS.—Sligo Bay, Donegal Bay, Belfast Lough, Dundalk Bay, Dublin Bay, Wexford Haven, Waterford Harbour, Cork Harbour, Bantry Bay, Dingle Bay, Galway Bay.

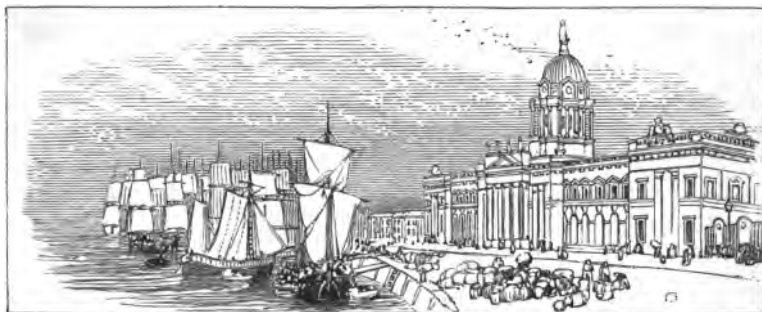
CAVES.—Malin Head, Fair Head, Howth Head, Carnsore Point, Cape Clear, Kerry Head, Slyne Head, Achil Head.

LAKES OR LOUGHS.—Neagh, Erne, Killarney, Corrib, Foyle.

MOUNTAINS.—Mangerton, in Kerry; Mourne, in Down; Wicklow Hills.

FEATURES OF THE COUNTRY.—The west coast of Ireland, where it is exposed to the fierce waves of the Atlantic, is indented with bays and studded with small islands. Around this coast are found groups of mountains, which shelter the interior from the Atlantic blasts; but which are so near the sea that, with the exception of the Shannon, there is no river of importance that falls into the ocean on the west coast of Ireland. The *Shannon* rises in Ulster, near Enniskillen, and flows south, through Loughs Allen, Ree, and Derryean, and past the town of Limerick, into the Atlantic, forming for a considerable part of its course the boundary between Con-

naught and Leinster. The *Foyle* rises in the neighbourhood of Clogher, and flows north into Lough Foyle, an estuary near the town of Londonderry. There are two rivers named the *Bann*: the *Upper Bann* rises in Down, near the Mourne mountains, and flowing north, enters Lough Neagh, from whence it again issues under the name of the *Lower Bann*, and flowing still to the north, falls into the sea near Coleraine. The *Boyne* has its rise in the Bog of Allen, to the west of the Wicklow mountains, and after flowing north and east, falls into the sea at Drogheda. The



DUBLIN—THE NORTH WALL AND CUSTOM-HOUSE.

*Liffey* rises in the Wicklow mountains, and after a short course falls into the sea at Dublin. The *Slaney* rises among the same mountains, and the *Barrow* in the Bog of Allen. Both flow south; the former falling into the sea at Wexford, and the latter at Waterford. The *Blackwater* rises among the mountains of Kerry, flows west to Lismore, after which it flows south until it enters the sea at Youghal. One of the great features of Ireland is the numerous bogs with which it abounds, and which are said to cover nearly one-eighth of its surface. The chief of these is the Bog of Allen, in the province of Leinster.

**AGRICULTURE, MANUFACTURES, COMMERCE.**—Ireland produces the same grain-crops as England and Scotland. The chief crop hitherto reared for home consumption has been the potato, which for a long time has been the principal article of food used by the majority of the people. Large quantities of cattle, sheep, poultry, butter, and eggs are exported from Ireland for consumption in England. The most important manufacture is that of linen, which is chiefly carried on in Belfast and the neighbourhood. The chief commercial ports of Ireland are Belfast, Dublin, Waterford, Cork, and Londonderry. Ireland produces very little coal. Iron is found in some parts of the country, and there are some productive copper-mines in the county of Wicklow. Near Kilkenny are quarries of marble, and in the neighbourhood of Galway some very good marble is found.

**GOVERNMENT, RELIGION, LEARNING.**—The government of Ireland is exercised by a Lord Lieutenant, representing the monarch of the United Kingdom, who resides and holds his court at Dublin, but who is usually changed whenever there is a change of ministry. The laws are similar to those enforced in England. The established religion is Protestant, and the country is divided into dioceses as in England. These are Armagh, Meath, Derry, Down, Kilmore, Tuam, Dublin, Ossory, Cashel, Cork, Kilmaloe, and Limerick. The great majority of the people profess the Roman Catholic religion ; and a large portion, especially in the province of Ulster, profess the Presbyterian form of Protestantism. The seats of learning are Dublin, Belfast, Cork, and Galway. There is a Roman Catholic College at Maynooth, in the neighbourhood of Dublin.

**POPULATION.**—The population of Ireland, in March 1851, was 6,515,794.

**DUBLIN**, the capital of Ireland, is situated on the river Liffey, which here flows into the Irish Sea, its estuary forming a large bay called Dublin Bay. The ancient name of Dublin was Eblana. It is said to have been first settled as a town in the second century of the Christian era. In 1851 it contained 254,850 inhabitants, and 25,023 houses. Its chief public buildings are the University, the Bank of Ireland (formerly used for the



TRINITY COLLEGE AND BANK OF IRELAND, DUBLIN.

meetings of the Irish Parliament), the Cathedral of St. Patrick, the Castle, the Law Courts, the Post Office, and the Custom House. The river at Dublin is crossed by several handsome bridges. There is a very extensive public park in the neighbourhood of the city, called the Phoenix Park, in which is situated the residence of the Lord Lieutenant. There are several docks for shipping ; but most of the vessels lie in the river, and receive and discharge their cargoes at the quays constructed on its shores.

REMARKABLE PLACES.—Near *Drogheda*, on the river Boyne, was fought the celebrated battle of the Boyne, in which William III. was victorious over James II., and which firmly established the victor on the throne. *Limerick* is famous for the treaty signed at it in 1691, after it had long held out in favour of James II. *Waterford* is memorable as the place where the soldiers of Henry II., led by Strongbow, first landed when they invaded Ireland, and also for being the first place in the country where potatoes were grown. The *Vale of Avoca*, in the county of Wicklow, and the *Lakes of Killarney*, are celebrated for their beautiful scenery. In many parts are found round towers, and other ruins, supposed to have been built before the introduction of Christianity. There is one of these in the county of Wicklow, at *Glendalough*, and near it are the ruins of seven churches. In other parts of Ireland the ruins of seven churches grouped together are found.

## SMALL ISLANDS

BELONGING AND ADJACENT TO

### THE UNITED KINGDOM.

ISLE OF MAN, in the Irish Sea: chief towns, Douglas, Ramsey, and Peel. It contains several mountains and rivers of little note, the highest mountain being about 2000 feet above the level of the sea. It is about 35 miles long and 12 broad. It is now greatly used as a place for bathing and summer recreation by the inhabitants of the north-west parts of England. The island was once the property of the Earls of Derby, by whom it was sold to the British crown. It still retains many of its ancient privileges and peculiar laws.

THE CHANNEL ISLANDS are, 1, Jersey; 2, Guernsey; 3, Alderney; and 4, Sark. The largest of these is Jersey, about 12 miles long and 5 broad: chief towns, St. Helen's and St. Aubin. Ship-building is carried on to a considerable extent in this island. Guernsey is about 9 miles long and 3 broad. Its chief town is St. Peter le Port. It and Alderney are celebrated for their breed of cows. The island of Alderney is small, and its population is only about 1000. Sark is the smallest of these islands, and contains an area of only about 4 square miles.

The entire population of the islands that have been described was, in 1851, 142,916.



## FOREIGN POSSESSIONS

OF

### GREAT BRITAIN.

**IN EUROPE :** Heligoland, a small island in the German Ocean ; Gibraltar, in Spain ; Malta and Gozo, in the Mediterranean ; to which may be added the seven Ionian isles, which are under the protection of England.

**IN ASIA :** Aden, at the mouth of the Red Sea ; Hindostan, Ceylon, Assam, Pulo Penang, or Prince of Wales' Island ; Aracan, Tavoy, Martaban, Tenasserim, Malacca, Singapore. In China, Hong-kong ; Australasia, including Australia, Van Diemen's Land, New Zealand, and numerous other islands in the Pacific Ocean. Also the settlement of Labuan, near Borneo.

**IN AFRICA :** Numerous settlements on the west coast of Africa and the coast of Guinea, as Cape Coast Castle, Sierra Leone, the Cape of Good Hope, Port Natal, and the islands St. Helena, Ascension, and Mauritius, off the African coast.

**IN NORTH AMERICA :** The Canadas, Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, and the vast territory stretching from the northern boundary of the United States to the North Pacific Ocean and the Arctic Ocean.

**IN SOUTH AMERICA :** British Guiana, containing Demerara, Essequibo, and Berbice ; the Falkland Islands.

**IN THE WEST INDIES :** Jamaica, Barbadoes, Antigua, Trinidad, the Bahamas, and many of the Leeward and Windward Islands ; also the settlement of Honduras in central America.

The population of these foreign possessions (including the tributary states of India) may be estimated at about 150,000,000 ; so that the subjects of the British Empire number altogether about 180,000,000 of human beings. These possessions cover an extent of about 6,000,000 of square miles ; so that the British Empire contains about one-seventh of the inhabitants, and one-sixth of the land in the world.

These foreign possessions of Great Britain are more fully described under their several heads.



## FRANCE.

**BOUNDARIES.**—North by the English Channel; east by Belgium, Germany, and Italy; south by Spain and the Mediterranean; west by the Atlantic.

France was formerly divided into thirty-six provinces; but subsequently to the revolution of 1789, into eighty-six departments.

## IN THE NORTH.

PROVINCES.	CHIEF TOWNS.
ISLE OF FRANCE . . . . .	{ PARIS, Versailles, Fontainebleau, Melun, St. Cloud, St. Denis.
NORMANDY . . . . .	Rouen, Havre, Dieppe, Caen, Cherbourg, Evreux.
PICARDY . . . . .	{ Amiens, Abbeville, St. Quentin, Boulogne, Montreuil, Calais, Crecy.
ARTOIS . . . . .	Arras, St. Omer, Agincourt.
FRENCH FLANDERS . . . . .	Lisle, Cambray, Dunkirk, Douay, Valenciennes.
CHAMPAGNE . . . . .	Troyes, Rheims, Chalons.
LORRAINE . . . . .	Nancy, Verdun, Metz, Epinal.
ALSACE . . . . .	Strasbourg, Colmar.

## IN THE CENTRE.

BRETAGNE or BRITANNY . . . . .	Rennes, Brest, St. Malo, Nantes, Quimper.
ANJOU . . . . .	Angers, Saumur.
MAINE . . . . .	Le Mans, Laval, Mayenne.
ORLEANNOIS . . . . .	Orleans, Chartres, Blois, Chambord.
TOURAIN . . . . .	Tours, Chinon, Savigne.
POITOU . . . . .	Poitiers, Niort.
BERRI . . . . .	Bourges, Châteaux.
NIVERNOIS . . . . .	Nevers.
BURGUNDY . . . . .	Dijon, Bourg, Macon, Auxerre.
BOURBONNOIS . . . . .	Moulins.
FRANCHE COMTÉ . . . . .	Besançon, Vesoul.
AUNIS, SAINTONGE, } ANGOUMOIS	. . . . . Rochelle, Rochefort, Saintes, Angoulême.
LA MARCHE . . . . .	Gueret, Aubusson.
LIMOUSIN . . . . .	Limoges, Tulle.
AUVERGNE . . . . .	Clermont, Aurillac.
LYONNOIS . . . . .	Lyons, St. Etienne, Montbrisson.

## IN THE SOUTH.

GUIENNE . . . . .	Bordeaux, Montauban, Cahors, Agen.
GASCONY . . . . .	Bayonne, Auch.
LANGUEDOC . . . . .	{ Toulouse, Narbonne, Montpellier, Nismes, Le Puy, Alais, Foix.
BEARN . . . . .	Pau, St. Jean de Luz.
ROUSSILLON . . . . .	Perpignan.
DAUPHINY . . . . .	Grenoble, Vienne, Valence.
VENAISIN . . . . .	Avignon, Orange.
PROVENCE . . . . .	Aix, Marseilles, Arles, Toulon.

# DEPARTMENTS, AND THE PROVINCES IN WHICH THEY ARE INCLUDED.

DEPARTMENTS.	PROVINCES.
NORD . . . . .	French Flanders.
PAS DE CALAIS . . . . .	Artois and north-west part of Picardy.
SOMME . . . . .	West part of Picardy.
LOWER SEINE . . . . .	North part of Normandy.
OISE . . . . .	North-west part of Isle of France.
AISNE . . . . .	East part of Picardy and north-east of Isle of France.
ARDENNES . . . . .	North part of Champagne.
MARNE . . . . .	Centre of Champagne.
MEUSE . . . . .	North-west part of Lorraine.
MOSELLE . . . . .	North part of Lorraine.
MEURTHE . . . . .	Centre of Lorraine.
LOWER RHINE . . . . .	North part of Alsace.
UPPER RHINE . . . . .	South part of Alsace.
VOSGES . . . . .	South part of Lorraine.
UPPER SAONE . . . . .	North part of Franche Comté.
DOUBS . . . . .	East part of Franche Comté.
JURA . . . . .	South part of Franche Comté.
UPPER MARNE . . . . .	South-east part of Champagne.
AUBE . . . . .	South-west part of Champagne.
COTE D'OR . . . . .	North-east part of Burgundy.
YONNE . . . . .	North-west part of Burgundy.
NIEVRE . . . . .	Nivernois.
SAONE and LOIRE . . . . .	Centre of Burgundy.
ALLIER . . . . .	Bourbonnois.
CHER . . . . .	East part of Berri.
LOIRET . . . . .	East part of Orlleanois.
SEINE and MARNE . . . . .	South-east part of Isle of France.
SEINE . . . . .	Centre of Isle of France (Paris).
SEINE and OISE . . . . .	South-west part of Isle of France.
EURE . . . . .	East part of Normandy.
CALVADOS . . . . .	Part of the centre and north of Normandy.
ORNE . . . . .	South part of Normandy.
EURE and LOIRE . . . . .	North-west part of Orlleanois.
LA MANCHE . . . . .	West part of Normandy.
LOIRE and CHER . . . . .	South part of Orlleanois.
INDRE and LOIRE . . . . .	Touraine.
INDRE . . . . .	West part of Berri.
VIENNE . . . . .	East part of Poitou.
TWO SEVRES . . . . .	Centre of Poitou.
MAINE and LOIRE . . . . .	Anjou.
MAYENNE . . . . .	West part of Maine.
SARTHE . . . . .	East part of Maine.
ILLE and VILAINE . . . . .	North-east part of Brittany.
COTES DU NORD (shores of the north) . . . . .	} North part of Brittany.
FINISTERRE (end of the land) . . . . .	
MORBIHAN . . . . .	South-west part of Brittany.
LOWER LOIRE . . . . .	South part of Brittany.
VENDEE . . . . .	West part of Poitou.
LOWER CHARENTE . . . . .	Aunis, Saintonge, and the Isles of Oleron and Rhe.
GIRONDE . . . . .	East part of Guienne.
CHARENTE . . . . .	Angoumois.

DEPARTMENTS, &c.—*continued*.

DEPARTMENTS.	PROVINCES.
DORDOGNE . . . . .	North part of Guienne.
UPPER VIENNE . . . . .	North part of Limousin.
CREUSE . . . . .	La Marche.
CORREZE . . . . .	South part of Limousin.
LOT . . . . .	Centre of Guienne.
CANTAL . . . . .	South part of Auvergne.
PUY DE DOME . . . . .	North part of Auvergne.
UPPER LOIRE . . . . .	North-west part of Languedoc.
LOIRE . . . . .	West part of Lyonnais.
RHONE . . . . .	East part of Lyonnais.
AINE . . . . .	South part of Burgundy.
ISERE . . . . .	North part of Dauphiny.
UPPER ALPS . . . . .	South part of Dauphiny.
LOWER ALPS . . . . .	North part of Provence.
VAR . . . . .	East part of Provence.
BOUCHES DU RHONE . . . . .	West part of Provence.
VAUCLUSE . . . . .	Venaissin.
DROME . . . . .	West part of Dauphiny.
ARDECHE . . . . .	North-east part of Languedoc.
GARD . . . . .	East part of Languedoc.
LOZERE . . . . .	West part of Languedoc.
HERAULT . . . . .	Centre of Languedoc.
AVEIRON . . . . .	East part of Guienne.
TARN . . . . .	West part of Languedoc.
TARN and GARONNE . . . . .	South part of Guienne.
LOT and GARONNE . . . . .	Centre of Guienne.
GEES . . . . .	East part of Gascony.
LANDES . . . . .	West part of Gascony.
LOWER PYRENEES . . . . .	Bearn.
UPPER PYRENEES . . . . .	South part of Gascony.
UPPER GARONNE . . . . .	South-west part of Languedoc.
ARIEGE and AUDE . . . . .	South part of Languedoc.
EASTERN PYRENEES . . . . .	Rousillon.
CORSICA . . . . .	Island of Corsica.

**MOUNTAINS.**—The Pyrenees, between France and Spain ; the Alps, between France and Italy ; the Jura Mountains, between France and Switzerland ; the Vosges Mountains, between Lorraine and Alsace ; the Cevennes, in Languedoc ; and the Mountains of Auvergne.

**RIVERS.**—The Seine, the Loire, the Garonne, and the Rhone.

**ISLANDS.**—Belle Isle ; Noirmoutier ; Rhe ; Oleron ; and Corsica, the chief town of which is Ajaccio.

**CAPIES.**—La Hogue and Barfleur, and Point St. Mathieu.

**FOREIGN POSSESSIONS.**—In the WEST INDIES, the islands of Guadeloupe, Martinique, Marigalante, Deseador, and St. Martin ; in SOUTH AMERICA, French Guiana, chief port Cayenne ; in AFRICA, Algiers and Goree ; the Isle of Bourbon ; in INDIA, Pondicherry, Mahé, Carricall, and Chundernagore ; the Marquesas Isles.

**FEATURES OF THE COUNTRY.**—The western part of France is low and flat ; the mountains are chiefly found in the centre and on the eastern

borders. The mountain-range of the Pyrenees may be said to be continued through Languedoc and Auvergne, until it meets the Vosges, which link it with the Jura and the Alps. Through the valley thus formed flows the Rhone; which, after passing Lyons and Avignon, falls into the Gulf of Lyons. The other large rivers of France, namely, the Seine, Loire, and Garonne, all flow westward. The first rises near Dijon, and flows past Troyes, Melun, Paris, and Rouen into the English Channel at Havre; the Loire rises in the Cevennes Mountains, flows north and west past Nevers, to Orleans; from thence its course is west, past Blois, Tours, and Nantes, into the Bay of Biscay. The Garonne rises in the Pyrenees, flows north to Toulouse, thence in a north-west direction to Bordeaux, from whence it flows into the Bay of Biscay. There are no lakes of any importance in France; in Guienne and Gascony there are extensive salt marshes.

**AGRICULTURE, MANUFACTURES, AND COMMERCE.**—Wheat, rye, barley, and oats are extensively grown in France; madder, from which a dye is procured, is reared in some districts; beetroot, from which sugar is manufactured, is grown in considerable quantities; and the vine is generally cultivated in the southern and eastern provinces: Champagne and Burgundy produce the wines bearing their names, and claret is chiefly produced in Guienne. The mulberry-tree is cultivated to a large extent in the south for the purpose of rearing silk-worms.

The chief manufactures of France are silk, wool, cotton, hardware, and leather.

The towns where silk is chiefly manufactured are, Lyons, Tours, Nîmes, and Avignon. The chief seats of the woollen manufacture are Rheims, Sedan, Vienne, Beauvais, &c.; of the manufacture of cassimeres, de laines, &c., Amiens, Limoges, Rheims, &c.; of lace, Valenciennes, Alençon, Caen, Nancy; of cotton, Lille, St. Quentin, Rouen, Troyes; of hardware, Vienne, Rouen, Amboise, Strasbourg; of leather, Sens, Troyes, Rennes.

The chief commercial ports in France are, Marseilles, the great seat of the Mediterranean trade; Bordeaux, the great seaport for the south and west; and Havre, the chief seat of the trade with America and the north of Europe.

The mineral wealth of France is small compared with that of England. Coal and iron are produced, and also, in small quantities, silver, copper, and lead.

**GOVERNMENT, RELIGION, &c.**—The government of France is at present republican, the head of which, or president, is chosen by the people for a certain number of years. All religions are tolerated; but the majority of the people belong to the Roman Catholic Church. There is a provision made by the state for education.

**POPULATION.**—The population of France in 1848 was 35,567,634.

**PARIS**, the capital of France, contains a population of about 1,000,000.

It is a city of great antiquity, having existed under the name of *Lutetia* before the time of Julius Cæsar. It contains several palaces, numerous public buildings of great beauty, and it has been the scene of many most



PARIS.

important events. The Seine, on both banks of which Paris stands, is crossed in different parts of the city by more than twenty bridges.

**REMARKABLE PLACES.**—*Rouen*, formerly the capital of the Duchy of Normandy, is celebrated for its cathedral; at *Strasbourg* there is also a famous cathedral, which contains a wonderful astronomical clock; another celebrated cathedral is at *Rheims*, in which it was the practice to crown the kings of France; *Agincourt* and *Poitiers* are famous for the battles fought at them between the English and French, in which the former were the victors. At *Poitiers* the English were commanded by Edward the Black Prince, and in the contest the French king John was made prisoner. He was brought to England, and lived for some time at the palace of the Savoy in London. At the siege of *Compiègne*, a town in the department of the Oise, the celebrated Joan of Arc, the Maid of Orleans, who had led the French troops to many victories over the English, was captured; and shortly after, to the discredit of the English name, this patriotic woman was burned as a witch in the market-place at Rouen. *Dijon* is one of the oldest towns of France, and was formerly the capital of the Duchy of Burgundy, when that province was independent of the French crown. *Ajaccio*, in Corsica, is famous as having been the birthplace of Napoleon Buonaparte. *Marseilles* is one of the oldest commercial towns in Europe, having been founded about six hundred years before the birth of Christ by settlers from Greece. *Avignon* was, for about seventy years, the residence of the popes. *Calais*, the nearest town to the English coast, is memorable in history as the scene of repeated struggles between the French and English. *Brest*, *Toulon*, and *Cherbourg* are great naval stations.



ST. PETERSBURG.

## RUSSIAN EMPIRE.

THE vast empire of Russia extends from the Arctic Ocean to the Black Sea, and from the Baltic Sea to the shores of the Pacific Ocean. That portion which lies in Europe is bounded on the east by the Ural Mountains and the Caspian Sea ; on the south by the Black Sea and the Caucasian mountains ; on the west by Turkey, Prussia, the Baltic Sea, and the Gulf of Bothnia ; and on the north by the Arctic Ocean.

RUSSIA IN EUROPE is divided into forty-nine districts called governments.

### GOVERNMENTS.

#### NORTHERN PROVINCES.

PROVINCES.	CHIEF TOWNS.
ARCHANGEL . . . . .	Archangel, Kala.
VOLOGDA . . . . .	Vologda, Usting, Veliki.
OLONETZ . . . . .	Olonetz, Titousk.

#### CENTRAL PROVINCES, CALLED GREAT RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG . . . . .	St. PETERSBURG, Cronstadt.
PSKOV . . . . .	Pskov.
SMOLENSK . . . . .	Smolensk, Elma.
OREL . . . . .	Orel, Kromi.
KOURSCK . . . . .	Koursk, Old Oskol.
TAMBOV . . . . .	Tambov, Kaslov.
NIZNI NOVOGOROD . . . . .	Nizni Novogorod, Makarieff.
KOSTROMA . . . . .	Kostroma, Verlonga.
JAROSLAV . . . . .	Jaroslav, Rostov.
NOVOGOROD . . . . .	Novogorod, Valdai.
TVER . . . . .	Tver, Torjok.
MOSCOW . . . . .	Moscow, Klin.

CENTRAL PROVINCES, &c.—*continued.*

PROVINCES.	CHIEF TOWNS.
KALOUGA . . . . .	Kalouga, Borouisk.
TULA . . . . .	Tula, Venev.
REZZAN . . . . .	Rezzan, Zaraisk.
VLADIMIR . . . . .	Vladimir, Mourom.

## URAL PROVINCES.

PERM . . . . .	Perm, Katerinburg.
VIATKA . . . . .	Viatka, Slobodskoi.
ORENBURG . . . . .	Orenburg, Uralsk.

## CASPIAN AND WOLGA PROVINCES.

KAZAN . . . . .	Kazan, Laichev.
SIMBIRSK . . . . .	Simbirsk, Stavropol.
PENZA . . . . .	Penza, Goroditch.
SARATOV . . . . .	Saratov, Volsk.
ASTRACAN . . . . .	Astracan, Gournev.
CAUCASUS . . . . .	Stavropol, Alexandrov.

## LITTLE RUSSIA.

DON COSSACKS . . . . .	Azov, Katherinoden.
VORONETZ . . . . .	Voronetz, Paulouisk.
KHARKOFF . . . . .	Kharkoff, Valk.
POLTOVA . . . . .	Poltova, Lubin.
TCHERNIGOV . . . . .	Tchernigov, Nejin.
KIEV . . . . .	Kiev, Boganslav.
PODOLIA . . . . .	Kaminiek.
VOLHYNIA . . . . .	Zytomir.

## NEW RUSSIA.

KHERSON . . . . .	Kherson, Odessa, Nicolaev.
BESSARABIA . . . . .	Akerman, Ismail.
TAURIDA . . . . .	Sevastapol, Caffa.
KATHERINOSLAV . . . . .	Katherinoslav, Alexandrousk.

## WHITE RUSSIA.

MOGHILEF . . . . .	Moghilef, Therikof.
MINSK . . . . .	Minsk, Boubronish.
WITEBSK . . . . .	Witebsk, Polotsk.

## LITHUANIA.

GRODNO . . . . .	Grodno, Dreutzol.
KOWNO . . . . .	Kowno.
WILNA . . . . .	Wilna.

## BALTIC PROVINCES.

ESTHONIA . . . . .	Revel, Wessenburg.
LIVONIA . . . . .	Riga, Dorpat.
KURLAND . . . . .	Mittau.
FINLAND . . . . .	Abo, Wyborg, Ullaborg.

RIVERS.—The Wolga, the Don, the Dnieper, the Dniester, the Dwina, and the Petchora.



**MOUNTAINS.**—The Uralian Mountains, which separate Europe from Asia.

**LAKES.**—Ladoga and Onega.

**FEATURES OF THE COUNTRY.**—Nearly the whole of Russia consists of *steppes* or plains. The only mountains are in the east, which divide it from Asia. In them the rivers Wolga and Petchora take their rise; the former flowing south into the Caspian Sea at Astracan, and the latter north into the Arctic Ocean. The Don rises in the province of Tula, and after a circuitous course through a low country falls into the Sea of Azov. The Dnieper rises in Smolensk, and after a wandering course falls into the Black Sea at Kherson. The Dniester flows through Bessarabia into the Black Sea. There are two rivers named Dwina: one rises in Vologda, and flows past Archangel into the White Sea; the other rises in Pskov, and flows into the Gulf of Riga.

**AGRICULTURE, MANUFACTURES, COMMERCE, &c.**—Russia produces wheat, rye, oats, flax, hemp, and tobacco. In the district round the Black Sea considerable quantities of excellent wheat are grown, much of which is exported from Odessa. Tobacco is grown chiefly in the south. Flax and hemp are grown in, and exported in large quantities from, the provinces on the Baltic. Tallow is largely exported from Russia. The manufactures of Russia are not of much importance. Linen, both coarse and fine, is manufactured chiefly about Moscow and Archangel; there are some woollen factories at St. Petersburg and Moscow. The cotton and silk manufactures are both making considerable progress in the country. Russia is famous for its manufacture of leather. The chief seat of the hardware manufacture is at Tula, called by a recent traveller “the Birmingham and Sheffield of Russia.” Large quantities of gold are obtained from the Ural mountains; and the country also produces iron, copper, lead, and various other metals. The chief seats of commerce are, Archangel on the White Sea; Petersburg, Riga, and Revel on the Baltic; Odessa on the Black, and Astracan on the Caspian Sea. Nizni Novogorod is celebrated for its great annual fair, attended by many merchants from Asia, who bring their goods overland.

**GOVERNMENT, RELIGION, &c.**—Russia is under an absolute government; that is to say, it is governed by an emperor, whose decrees (or *ukases*) are law, who is irresponsible, and subject to no direct control. The established religion is that form of Christianity called the Greek Church, which differs in some respects both from the Protestant and the Roman Catholic. Education is not generally diffused. There are, however, universities at St. Petersburg, Moscow, Helsingfors in Finland, Kharkoff, Kasan, Dorpat, and Kieff.

**POPULATION.**—The population of Russia in Europe is about sixty millions.

**ST. PETERSBURG**, the capital of Russia, was built by Peter the Great in the beginning of the eighteenth century. Its population is about 500,000. It contains some magnificent public buildings and some celebrated monuments.

**REMARKABLE PLACES.**—*Moscow* is famous as the ancient capital of the country, and for its having been burned by the inhabitants when the French invaded the country in 1812; it has since been rebuilt on a larger scale than before. *Poltava* is memorable for the battle fought there between the Swedes under Charles XII. and the Russians under Peter the Great, in which the latter were victorious. At *Kherson*, John Howard, the English philanthropist, died in 1790.

## GERMANY.

**THE** general name of Germany is usually applied to that great portion of central Europe which is bounded by Russia on the east, the Baltic Sea and Denmark on the north, Holland, Belgium, and France on the west, and by Italy and Turkey on the south.

It includes **PRUSSIA**, **AUSTRIA**, **HANOVER**, **SAXONY**, **BAVARIA**, **WIRTEMBERG**, and a number of smaller states.



ROYAL PALACE AT BERLIN.

## PRUSSIA.

**BOUNDARIES.**—North by Hanover, Mecklenburg, and the Baltic Sea; east by Russia; south by Austria and the smaller German states; west by France.

The kingdom of Prussia contains eight provinces, which are subdivided into governments.

PROVINCES.	CHIEF CITIES.
BRANDENBURG . . . .	BERLIN, Potsdam, Frankfort-on-the-Oder.
POMERANIA . . . .	Stettin, Stralsund.
SILESIA . . . .	Breslau, Glogau.
PRUSSIAN SAXONY . . . .	{ Magdeburg, Wittenberg, Halberstadt, Halle, Eisleben, Erfurt.
EAST PRUSSIA . . . .	Konigsberg, Tilsit, Memel.
WEST PRUSSIA . . . .	Dantzic, Elbing, Thorn.
POSEN . . . .	Posen, Bromberg.
THE PROVINCE OF WEST-PHALIA . . . .	{ Munster, Minden.
THE PROVINCE OF THE RHINE . . . .	{ Aix-la-Chapelle, Treves, Coblentz, Bonn, Cologne, Dusseldorf.

RIVERS.—The Rhine, Elbe, Vistula, Oder, Weser.

BAYS AND LAKES.—Curische Haff, Frische Haff, and Gulf of Dantzic in the Baltic Sea.

FEATURES OF THE COUNTRY.—The general character of the surface of Prussia is flat. The only mountains of importance are in the south and west; the Riesen Gebirge or Giant's Mountains, and the Hartz mountains. No great rivers rise in Prussia; those that have been enumerated rise in the higher lands of Central Europe, and flow through Prussia,—the Vistula and the Oder into the Baltic; the Elbe, the Weser, and the Rhine into the German Ocean.

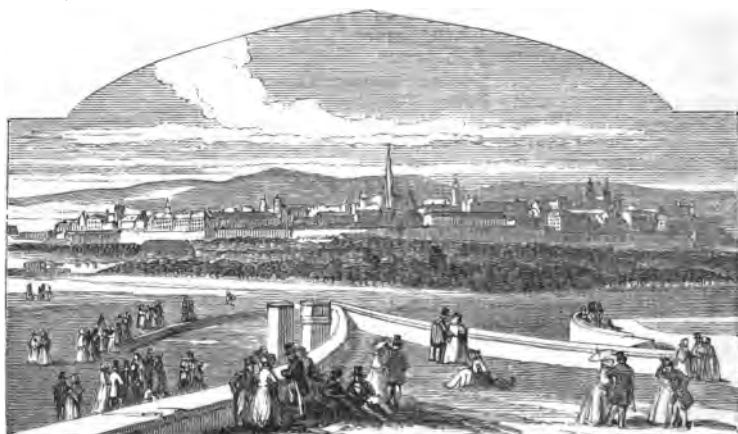
AGRICULTURE, MANUFACTURES, COMMERCE.—Wheat, barley, and oats are reared in considerable quantities. Flax and hemp are also very generally cultivated; so is the potato. There are numbers of vineyards in the Rhenish provinces. The chief manufactures are of linen, cotton, and hardware; and their principal seats are in the west part of the country, in Saxony, Westphalia, and the provinces on the Rhine. Iron, lead, silver, and copper are found, as also coal, zinc, and salt. Amber is procured from the shores of the Baltic, and forms an important article of trade. The chief commercial ports are, Stralsund, Stettin, Dantzic, and Konigsberg, all on the Baltic Sea.

GOVERNMENT, RELIGION, &c.—The government of Prussia is a limited monarchy; the royal family profess the Protestant religion, but all religious sects are placed on an equality. Prussia has an excellent system of state education, and there is a university in almost every province.

THE POPULATION of Prussia is about sixteen millions, and it contains an area of about 100,000 square miles.

REMARKABLE PLACES.—*Berlin*, the capital, is situated on the river Spree; its population is about 410,000. It is the seat of a university, and contains a number of fine public buildings. At *Eisleben*, Martin Luther was born; *Aix-la-Chapelle* was once the seat of the government

of Charlemagne ; at *Cologne* there is a celebrated though unfinished cathedral ; *Tilsit* is memorable for the treaty concluded there in 1807 between France and Russia.



VIENNA.

## AUSTRIAN EMPIRE.

**BOUNDARIES.**—North by Prussia and Russia ; east by Russia ; south by Turkey ; west by Switzerland and Prussia.

The Austrian Empire consists of Austrian Germany, Austrian Poland, the Hungarian States, and Austrian Italy.

### PROVINCES.

### CHIEF CITIES.

AUSTRIA PROPER . . .	VIENNA, Lintz.
BOHEMIA . . . . .	Prague, Pilsen, Koniggratz.
MORAVIA . . . . .	Olmütz, Brunn, Austerlitz.
AUSTRIAN SILESIA . . .	Troppau.
GALICIA (AUSTRIAN Po- LAND) . . . . .	Cracow, Lemberg.
SALZBURG . . . . .	Salzburg.
CARINTHIA . . . . .	Clagenfurt.
TYROL . . . . .	Insruck, Trent.
CARNIOLA . . . . .	Laybach.
STYRIA . . . . .	Gratz, Cilley.
ISTRIA . . . . .	Trieste, Rovigno.
HUNGARY PROPER . . .	Pesth, Buda or Ofen, Presburg, Tokay, Peterwardin.
BANNAT . . . . .	Temeswar.
TRANSYLVANIA . . . .	Hermanstadt, Clausenberg.
SLAVONIA . . . . .	Essek.
CROATIA . . . . .	Karlstadt, Fiume.
DALMATIA . . . . .	Ragusa.
LOMBARDY (AUSTRIAN ITALY) . . . . .	Milan, Mantua, Padua, Venice.

**RIVERS.**—The Danube, with its numerous tributaries, as the Inn, Teiss, Save, Drave, &c.

**MOUNTAINS.**—The Tyrolese Alps and Carpathians.

**FEATURES OF THE COUNTRY, &c.**—In the west of Austria are the Tyrolese Alps, which are continued with little interruption round the province of Bohemia and into the great Carpathian range. This latter range divides the rivers of central Europe. The Inn, the Save, and the Drave rise in the Alps and join the Danube; the Teiss rises in the Carpathians, and falls into the same river not far from Peterwardin.

**AGRICULTURE, COMMERCE, &c.**—Wheat, barley, oats, and rye are raised in great quantities in Austria. The chief agricultural districts are Moravia, Silesia, and Galicia, on the north side of the Carpathians, and Lombardy in Italy. Wine is produced in Tokay and the neighbouring district. The chief manufactures are silk, wool, cotton, flax, and glass. Lombardy is the chief seat of the silk manufacture; and Bohemia is famous for its beautiful manufacture of glass. The mines of Austria produce iron, copper, quicksilver, lead, silver, and gold. Only a small portion of Austria is sea-coast, and its only seaports of consequence are Trieste and Venice.

**GOVERNMENT, RELIGION, &c.**—The government is nearly, if not altogether, an absolute monarchy; about two-thirds of the population, with the emperor, profess the Roman Catholic religion, and there is a state provision for education.

The **POPULATION** is about thirty-six millions, and the area of the whole empire 255,000 square miles.

**REMARKABLE PLACES.**—*Vienna*, the capital, situated on the Danube, contains a population of about 400,000. It suffered severely during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries from the sieges of the Turks, who,



HUNGARIAN

however, were unable to obtain possession of it. *Prague* appears in history as the scene of numerous battles and sieges. It was the birthplace of Jerome, one of the reformers. *Austerlitz* is memorable for the great victory gained at it in 1805 by the French, under Napoleon, over the Austrians. At *Trent* were assembled, in the sixteenth century, the famous Councils of the Church, called by the popes to settle points of doctrine, and to heal differences. *Buda* is the capital of Hungary; it is situated on one side of the Danube, and connected with Pesth on the other by a magnificent bridge. The population of the two towns is about 100,000. *Milan*, the capital of Lombardy, contains about 200,000 inhabitants.

It is said to have existed as a town four centuries before the Christian Era. It contains a famous cathedral. *Mantua* is another

town of great antiquity, and in a village near it Virgil, the celebrated Roman poet, is said to have been born. *Padua*, though now in decay, once contained one of the finest universities of Europe. *Venice* was at one period the greatest commercial city in Europe, and enjoyed for ten centuries an almost uninterrupted career of glory and prosperity.



VENICE.

## SMALLER GERMAN STATES.

GERMANY contains, besides the four kingdoms Hanover, Saxony, Bavaria, and Wirtemberg, about thirty-five smaller states, including the four free cities, namely, Frankfort-on-the-Maine, Hamburg, Bremen, Lubeck.

### CHIEF CITIES.

KINGDOM OF HANOVER . . . . .	{ Hanover, Hildesheim, Gottingen, Luneburg, Emden, Osnabruck.
KINGDOM OF SAXONY . . . . .	{ Dresden, Bautzen, Leipsic, Freyberg, Chemnitz.
KINGDOM OF BAVARIA . . . . .	{ Munich, Augsburg, Landshut, Ratisbon, Nuremberg, Wurtzburg, Spire, Anspach, Bamberg.
KINGDOM OF WIRTEMBERG . . . . .	{ Stuttgard, Ulm, Tubingen.
SAXE PRINCIPALITIES . . . . .	{ Weimar, Jena, Gotha, Meiningen.
ELECTORATE OF HESSE . . . . .	{ Cassel, Hanau, Marburg.
CASSEL . . . . .	

### GRAND DUCHIES.

BADEN . . . . .	Carlsruhe, Mannheim, Heidelberg, Constance.
HESSE DARMSTADT . . . . .	Darmstadt, Mentz, Worms, Geissen.
OLDENBURG . . . . .	Oldenburg.
MECKLENBURG-SCHWERIN . . . . .	Schwerin, Rostock.
MECKLENBURG-STRELITZ . . . . .	Strelitz.

### DUCHIES.

BRUNSWICK . . . . .	Brunswick.
NASSAU . . . . .	Nassau, Limburg.

*Hamburg*, on the Elbe, is the largest commercial city in Germany.

*Frankfort-on-the-Maine* is remarkable for its great fairs. There are universities at *Heidelberg*, *Tubingen*, *Wurtzburg*, *Jena*, *Marburg*, *Geissen*, *Gottingen*, and *Leipsic*, which last is also noted for its great book-fairs. At *Spire* the reformers first received the name of Protestants. *Nuremberg* is noted for its manufacture of hardware and for its toys.

## SPAIN.

**BOUNDARIES.**—North by Bay of Biscay and Pyrenees; east by the Mediterranean; south by the Mediterranean and the Atlantic; west by Portugal and the Atlantic.

Spain is divided into fourteen provinces.

### IN THE CENTRE.

PROVINCES.	CHIEF CITIES.
NEW CASTILE . . . . .	MADRID, Toledo, Alcala, Talavera, Ciudad Real.
OLD CASTILE . . . . .	Burgos, Segovia.
LEON . . . . .	Salamanca, Valladolid, Leon, Ciudad Rodrigo.
ESTREMADURA . . . . .	Badajos, Alcantara, Merida, Truxillo, Placentia.
VALENCIA . . . . .	Valencia, Alicant.

### IN THE NORTH.

CATALONIA . . . . .	Barcelona, Tarragona, Tortosa.
ARRAGON . . . . .	Saragossa.
NAVAREE . . . . .	Pampeluna.
BISCAY . . . . .	Bilboa, Vittoria, St. Sebastian.
ASTURIAS . . . . .	Oviedo, Santander.
GALICIA . . . . .	St. Jago, Corunna, Vigo, Ferrol.

### IN THE SOUTH.

MURCIA . . . . .	Murcia, Carthagena.
GRANADA . . . . .	Granada, Malaga, Ronda.
ANDALUSIA . . . . .	Seville, Cordova, Jaen, Cadiz, Gibraltar.

**RIVERS.**—Ebro, Guadalquiver, Guadiana, Tagus, and Douro.

**MOUNTAINS.**—Pyrenees, Mountains of Asturias, Mountains of Castile, Sierra Toledo, Sierra Moreno, and Sierra Nevada.

**ISLANDS.**—Majorca, Minorca, Ivica, and Fermantera. These are usually called the Balearic Isles.

**CAVES.**—Ortegal, Finisterre, Trafalgar, Europa Point, Palos, and St. Martin.

**FEATURES OF THE COUNTRY.**—The Pyrenees, which divide France from Spain, are continued under the name of the mountains of Asturias in an almost direct line westward through the northern provinces as far as Cape Finisterre. From them another great range stretches in a southerly

direction to the province of Murcia. From it again spring the Castilian Mountains, the Sierras Toledo, Moreno, and Nevado, which stretch parallel to each other in a westerly direction until they meet the sea. Through the great and fertile valleys thus formed flow the large and magnificent rivers of Spain. The Ebro rises in the mountains of Asturias, and flows south and east into the Mediterranean. The Guadalquivir flows in the valley between the Sierras Nevado and Moreno, the Guadiana between the Sierras Moreno and Toledo, the Tagus between Sierra Toledo and the mountains of Castile, and the Douro between the mountains of Castile and the mountains of Asturias.

**AGRICULTURE, COMMERCE, &c.**—There is no country in Europe whose soil and climate are more favourable to the production of the riches of the earth than Spain. The grain chiefly raised in Spain is wheat. In the southern and eastern provinces the culture of the vine is much attended to, and immense quantities of wine are produced. Oranges, lemons, olives, and other rich fruit, are grown in considerable quantities. Sheep are reared in large numbers, chiefly for their wool, which supplies the materials



MADRID.

for the stuff called *Merino*. Spain does not excel in manufactures. From a very early period silver-mines were wrought in the country, but they have since been closed: lead and quicksilver are obtained in considerable quantities. The chief commercial ports are Barcelona on the Mediterranean, and Cadiz on the Atlantic.

**GOVERNMENT, RELIGION, &c.**—The government is a limited monarchy; the religion the Roman Catholic. Spain was during the middle ages famous for her universities of Salamanca and Toledo, but that fame is now lost.

The **POPULATION** is about twelve millions and a half, and the area of the country 176,480 square miles.

The **FOREIGN POSSESSIONS** of Spain were at one time very extensive.



The most important islands in the West Indies, the whole of Central America, and a large portion of South America, belonged at one time to Spain; but a long-continued system of tyrannical government, and a restrictive commercial policy, have caused Spain to lose all these fair and rich territories. Her foreign possessions now consist of Cuba and Porto Rico in the West Indies, and the Philippine Islands in the East.

**REMARKABLE PLACES.**—*Madrid*, the capital of Spain, is situated on a branch of the Tagus, and contains a population of about 300,000. *Toledo* is famous for its manufactory of sword-blades. At *Talavera*, *Ciudad Rodrigo*, *Badajos*, *Tarragona*, *Saragossa*, *Vittoria*, and *Corunna*, severe battles were fought from 1808 to 1813, during what was called the Peninsular War, between the British and Spaniards on one side and the French



SPANIARD.

on the other. In nearly all these battles the French were defeated, and were ultimately driven from Spain. *Granada* is famous for the palace of the Alhambra, built by the Moors when they possessed the south of Spain. *Carthagera* and *Cadiz* are amongst the oldest towns of Europe, the former having been founded by Phœnicians from Carthage, and the latter by Phœnicians from Tyre. *Gibraltar* came into the possession of the English in 1764; it has sustained several sieges, the most furious of which continued for nearly five years, from 1779 to 1783. Off *Cape Trafalgar* a naval battle was fought on the 21st of October 1805, between the combined Spanish and French fleets and the British under Lord Nelson.

In this engagement the British were completely victorious, but the gallant Lord Nelson was slain.

## PORTUGAL.

**BOUNDARIES.**—North and east by Spain; south and west by the Atlantic Ocean. Portugal is divided into the following six provinces:

PROVINCES.	CHIEF CITIES.
ESTREMADURA . . . .	LISBON, Santarem, Torres Vedras, Setubal, Abrantes.
ALENTEJO . . . . .	Evora, Beja, Elvas.
ALGARVE . . . . .	Faro, Tavira.
BEIRA . . . . .	Coimbra, Almeida, Guardo.
TRAS OS MONTES . . .	Braganza, Chunes.
ENTRE DOURO E MINHO .	Oporto, Braga.

**RIVERS.**—The Tagus, Douro, Mondego, and Minho.

**MOUNTAINS.**—The Sierra de Estrella, in Estremadura ; the Picota Mountains, in Algarva.

**CAPES.**—Rock of Lisbon, the most westerly point of Europe ; Cape St. Vincent.

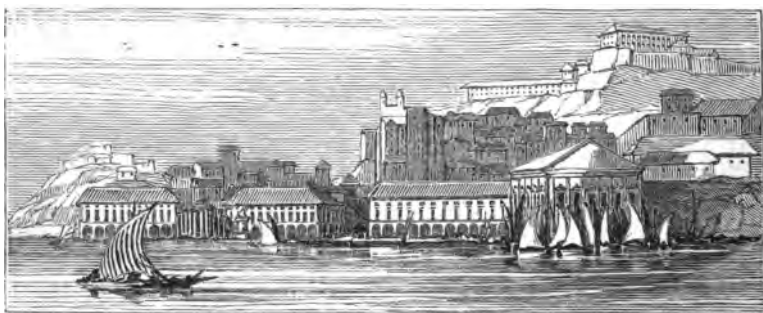
**FEATURES OF THE COUNTRY.**—Portugal may be said to be a continuation of Spain. The Estrella Mountains are merely a continuation of those in Castile, and the Picota of the Sierra Moreno range. The chief rivers also rise in Spain, and seek a passage to the sea through the valleys of Portugal.

**AGRICULTURE, COMMERCE, &c.**—The chief production of Portugal is wine, very large quantities of which are exported from Lisbon and Oporto. From the latter town the name *port* wine is derived. Oranges and lemons are grown in considerable numbers. There are few manufactures and few mines. The chief seats of commerce are Lisbon and Oporto.

The **GOVERNMENT** is a limited monarchy, and the religion is the Roman Catholic.

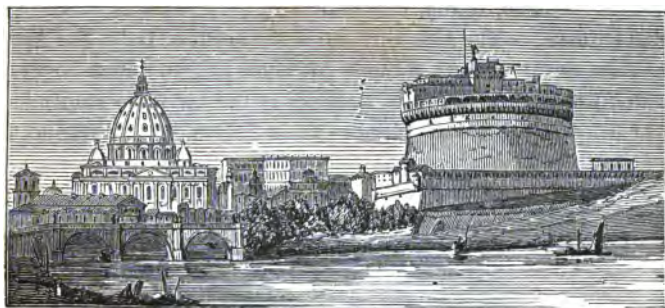
The **POPULATION** is about 3½ millions, and the **AREA** 34,500 square miles.

The **FOREIGN POSSESSIONS** of Portugal were at one time much more extensive than they are now. At present they are limited to the Azores Islands, in the Atlantic, of which St. Michael, Terceira, and Pico are the principal ; Madeira, Cape de Verd Islands, and some settlements on the coast of Africa ; Goa, in the East Indies ; and Macao, an island off the coast of China.



LISBON

**REMARKABLE PLACES.**—*Lisbon*, the capital, is situated at the mouth of the Tagus, and contains a population of nearly 300,000. It suffered severely from an earthquake in the year 1755, by which 50,000 persons were destroyed. *Setubal*, or *St. Ubes*, is famous for its export of salt. At *Coimbra* is a university, the only one existing in Portugal.



ROME

## ITALY.

**BOUNDARIES.**—North by Switzerland and Austria ; east by the Adriatic Sea ; south by the Mediterranean ; west by the Mediterranean and France.

The separate divisions of Italy may be thus enumerated :

### LOMBARDY, OR AUSTRIAN ITALY.

#### GOVERNMENTS.

#### CHIEF CITIES.

MILAN AND VENICE	:	.	{	Milan, Venice, Como, Pavia, Bergamo, Cremona, Lodi, Mantua, Verona, Brescia, Padua, Udine, Vicenza.
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### KINGDOM OF SARDINIA.

SAVOY . . . . .	.	Chamberri.
PIEDMONT . . . . .	.	Turin, Alessandria, Savona, Nice.
GENOA . . . . .	.	Genoa, Spezia.
ISLAND OF SARDINIA . . . . .	.	Cagliari, Sassari.

### GRAND DUCHY.

TUSCANY . . . . .	.	Florence, Pisa, Pistoia, Leghorn, Sienna, Arezzo.
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### DUCHIES.

PARMA . . . . .	.	Parma, Piacenza.
MODENA . . . . .	.	Modena, Reggio, Massa, Carrara.
LUCCA . . . . .	.	Lucca.

### THE POPE'S DOMINIONS.

STATES OF THE CHURCH . . . . .	.	{	Rome, Civita Vecchia, Perugia, Ancona, Ravenna, Ferrara, Bologna.
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### KINGDOM OF THE TWO SICILIES.

NAPLES . . . . .	.	{	Naples, Gaëta, Capua, Reggio, Taranto, Baïæ, Manfredonia, Foggia.
ISLAND OF SICILY . . . . .	.	{	Palermo, Messina, Syracuse, Trapani, Catania, Modica, Girgenti, Marsala.

**RIVERS.**—The Po, Adige, Ticino, Arno, Tiber.

**LAKES.**—Como, Garda, Maggiore.

**MOUNTAINS.**—The Alps encompass the north of Italy; the Apennines extend from north to south through its whole length. Near Naples is the celebrated volcano of Vesuvius; in Sicily is the far more stupendous volcano of Etna, rising nearly 11,000 feet in height, while Vesuvius is only 3731 feet.



MOUNT ETNA.

**ISLANDS.**—The Lipari Isles are volcanic, the chief of which is Stromboli. Elba, a small island on the coast, is noted as the residence allotted to Bonaparte in 1814.

**STRAITS.**—The Straits of Messina and Bonifacio.

**CAPES.**—Cape di Leuca, Cape Colonna, and Cape Spartivento.

**GULFS.**—Genoa, Gaëta, Naples, Salerno, Taranto, and Trieste, with the Gulf of Venice, or Adriatic Sea. The Tyrrhene Sea lies between Italy and the islands of Corsica, Sardinia, and Sicily.

**FEATURES OF THE COUNTRY.**—Italy is divided into two great portions by the chain of the Apennine mountains. This range branches off in Savoy from the Alps, runs in a southerly direction nearly to the sea, and then proceeding eastward skirts the sea-coast until it enters the centre of Italy in Tuscany. The great and fertile valley of Lombardy is thus formed between this range on the south and the Tyrolese Alps on the north. Through this valley flow, in an easterly direction, the rivers Po, Adige, and Ticino. The rivers on the east side of the Apennines are inconsiderable; but on the west side of these mountains rise the Arno and the Tiber,

the former flowing through the fertile plains of Tuscany into the sea at Pisa, and the latter flowing south and west past the great city of Rome into the sea at Ostia.

**AGRICULTURE, COMMERCE, &c.**—The northern part of Italy—that is, the great plain of Lombardy—is extremely fertile and well cultivated. Wheat, barley, &c. are grown, but perhaps the most important productions are lemons, oranges, olives, and wines. The mulberry-tree is extensively grown to feed the silkworms. A large portion of central Italy is used for pasture; and in the south the productions are similar to those of Lombardy. The chief manufacture is that of silk, which is carried on to a great extent in the northern provinces. The velvets made in Genoa have a high reputation. Italy produces iron in considerable quantities, and nearly the whole of Europe is supplied with sulphur from the mines of Sicily and Naples. Genoa, Pisa, and Venice are the chief seaports; but their commerce has greatly decreased since the discovery of America, and of a passage to India by the Cape of Good Hope.

**GOVERNMENT, RELIGION, &c.**—The governments of Italy are varied, but they are chiefly limited monarchies. The religion is Roman Catholic. Italy was long the chief seat of learning in Europe, but has for centuries lost that proud distinction, and its universities have fallen into decay.

The **POPULATION** of Italy, including the islands, is about 23 millions, and the **AREA** in square miles about 120,000.

**REMARKABLE PLACES.**—Almost every town of Italy is celebrated in history as the scene of some great event, or the site of some great work of



SQUARE OF ST. PETER'S, ROME.

art, or the birthplace of some great man. *Rome*, called “the Eternal City,” once the centre of the power that held the world in subjection, is situated on the Tiber, and contains a population of about a quarter of a million; at *Como*, Pliny, the Roman writer, and Volta, who has given

his name to the Voltaic battery, were born; *Pavia* is famous for its university; *Cremona* is celebrated for its manufacture of violins; at *Lodi*,



ITALIAN.

Bonaparte gained a victory over the Austrians in 1796; *Verona* is an old Roman town, and contains some magnificent Roman remains; at *Marengo*, near *Alessandria*, Bonaparte gained one of his celebrated victories over the Austrians in 1800; *Savona* is one of the towns claiming to be the birthplace of Columbus; *Florence* was one of the most important commercial cities of Europe during the middle ages; at *Pisa*, Galileo, the great astronomer, was born. *Naples* is the largest city in Italy; it contains a population of about 400,000; its bay is celebrated for its beauty. Near Naples are the buried cities of Pompeii and Herculaneum, which were destroyed by an eruption of Mount Vesuvius in the year

79 of our era. *Palermo* and *Syracuse* existed before Rome. *Elba* was the place to which Napoleon Bonaparte was exiled after his abdication in 1814 at Fontainebleau. Several fearful eruptions of *Mount Vesuvius* have been recorded; that in 79 A.D. is said to have destroyed two cities and about a quarter of a million of persons. Eruptions of *Mount Etna* are recorded as far back as 1693 B.C.; the last eruption took place in 1852.

## SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

These countries are united under one sovereign.

**BOUNDARIES.**—North by the Arctic Ocean; west, German Ocean; south by the Skager Rack, the Cattegat, and the Baltic Sea; east by the Baltic Sea, the Gulf of Bothnia, and Russia.

Sweden is divided into

### CHIEF TOWNS.

		CHIEF TOWNS.
SWEDLAND, or SWEDEN PROPER . . . . .	}	Stockholm, Upsala, Gefle, Fahlun, Dannemora.
GOTTLAND, or GOTHIA . . . . .		Gottenburg, Lund, Christianstadt, Carlscrona, Calmar.
NORDLAND, including LAP- LAND . . . . .	}	Tornea, Pitea, Umea, Hernosand.

Norway is divided into

AGGERSHUUS . . . . .	Christiania, Frederickshall.
CHRISTIANSAND . . . . .	Christiansand, Stavanger.
BERGEN . . . . .	Bergen.
DRONTHEIM . . . . .	Drontheim.
NORDLAND .. . . .	Rorstad.
FINMARK, or NORWEGIAN LAPLAND . . . . .	} Altengaard.

**ISLANDS.**—Gothland, with its chief town Wisby; Oland; the Loffendo Isles, at the south of which is the whirlpool Malstrom.

**CAPIES.**—North Cape, on the island Mageroe; the Naze, south of Norway.

**MOUNTAINS.**—The long chain of Norwegian mountains, separating Norway from Sweden, some of which are called the Dovrefeld mountains, the Langefeld, &c.

**RIVERS.**—The Dahl, giving name to the province of Dalecarlia; it enters the Gulf of Bothnia. The Tornea forms the boundary between Russia and Sweden.

**LAKES.**—Wenner, Wetter, Maelar, with numerous smaller ones in Swedish Lapland.

**FEATURES OF THE COUNTRY, &c.**—Norway is a rugged, mountainous country, its sea-coast deeply indented with arms of the sea called *fjords*, and the interior presenting a constant succession of mountains and valleys. Sweden is less mountainous; a very large portion of its surface is flat, and covered with lakes. The rivers of Sweden rise either in the lakes or the Norwegian mountains, and flow into the Gulf of Bothnia or the Baltic Sea.

**AGRICULTURE, COMMERCE, &c.**—Rye, barley, and oats are the principal grains produced. The surface of the country is extensively covered



VIEW OF STOCKHOLM.

with forests; and timber trees, chiefly pine, birch, and fir, are cut down and exported in large quantities. Iron of excellent quality, copper, and lead, are obtained from the Swedish mines. The manufacture of linen, cotton, wool, hardware, and leather, is carried on to a considerable extent.

**GOVERNMENT, RELIGION, &c.**—The government is a limited monarchy; the religion Protestant; and there are universities at Upsal, Lund, and Christiania.

The **POPULATION** and **AREA** are as follows: Sweden, 3,138,884 inhabitants, 170,715 square miles; Norway, 1,167,766 inhabitants, 121,725 square miles.

The only **FOREIGN POSSESSION** is the island of St. Bartholomew in the West Indies.

**REMARKABLE PLACES.**—*Stockholm*, the capital, is built on three islands in Lake Malar. It is a fine city, and contains one of the most magnificent palaces in Europe. The population is about 85,000. At *Dannemora* there are some very important iron-mines. At the siege of *Frederickshall* Charles XII. was killed in 1718. *Drontheim* and *Bergen* were formerly the residences of the Norwegian kings. The town of *Wisby*, in the island of *Gothland*, was during the middle ages the great emporium of the northern commerce of the Hanse-towns.

## DENMARK.

**BOUNDARIES.**—North by the Skager Rack; east by the Cattegat and the Baltic; south by Hanover and Mecklenburg; and west by the German Ocean.

Denmark is divided into four provinces: namely, Denmark Proper, containing Jutland and the Islands; Sleswick; Holstein; and Lauenburg.

### ISLANDS.

#### CHIEF CITIES.

ZHALAND . . . . .	COPENHAGEN, Elsinore.
FUNEN . . . . .	Odensee.

### PROVINCES.

JUTLAND . . . . .	Aalborg, Aarhus.
SLESWICK . . . . .	Sleswick, Flensburg.
HOLSTEIN . . . . .	Kiel, Altona, Gluckstadt.
LAUENBURG . . . . .	Lauenburg.

**ADDITIONAL ISLANDS.**—Laaland, Falster, Moen, Alsen, Langland, &c., in the Baltic; the Faroe Islands; Iceland, in which is the volcanic mountain Hecla, and the Geysers, or hot springs, which throw up large columns of water to an immense height.



STRAITS.—The Sound, the Great Belt, and Little Belt.

FEATURES OF THE COUNTRY, &c.—Denmark is generally flat, and in Jutland there are a great many marshes and lakes. There are no mountains. The rivers are short and unimportant.

AGRICULTURE, COMMERCE, &c.—The chief productions are fish, butter, cheese, and madder. Wheat and other grains are grown, as well as potatoes and tobacco. The manufactures of Denmark are unimportant. The mineral wealth is very trifling. The chief seaports are Copenhagen and Altona.

GOVERNMENT, &c.—The government is a limited monarchy, the religion Protestant, and there are universities at Copenhagen and Kiel.

The POPULATION is about  $2\frac{1}{4}$  millions; and the AREA in square miles (including Iceland) about 50,000.

The FOREIGN POSSESSIONS of Denmark are St. John, St. Thomas, and Santa Cruz, in the West Indies; some forts on the coast of Guinea; Tranquebar, at the south-east of Hindostan; and a settlement on the coast of Greenland.

REMARKABLE PLACES.—*Copenhagen*, the capital, contains a population of about 130,000. It suffered much in 1801 from being bombarded by the English fleet under Lord Nelson. At *Elsinore* toll is demanded by the Danish government from all vessels passing through the Sound. *Mount Hecla*, in Iceland, was in a state of eruption so recently as 1846. In 1783 the red-hot lava from this mountain flowed for more than a month, and upwards of fifty villages were either entirely or partially destroyed.

## HOLLAND.

BOUNDARIES.—North and west by the German Ocean; east by Prussia; south by Belgium.

Holland is divided into the following provinces, which are again divided into districts and cantons:

PROVINCES.	CHIEF CITIES.
NORTH AND SOUTH HOLLAND . . . . .	AMSTERDAM, Haarlem, Hoorn, Leyden, Delft, the Hague, Rotterdam, Briel, Dort, Helvoetsluys.
ZEALAND . . . . .	Middleburg, Flushing, Camp Vere.
BRABANT . . . . .	Bois-le-Duc, Bergen-op-Zoom, Breda.
UTRECHT . . . . .	Utrecht, Amersfort.
GELDERLAND . . . . .	Arnhem, Zutphen, Nimeguen.
OVERYSSEL . . . . .	Deventer, Zwoll.
FRIESLAND . . . . .	Leewarden, Harlingen.
GRONINGEN . . . . .	Groningen, Delpzyl.
DRENTHE . . . . .	Covorden, Assen, Meppel.
PART OF LIMBURG . . . . .	Maestricht.
PART OF LUXEMBURG . . . . .	Luxemburg.

**SEAS, &c.**—Zuyder Zee, Lauwer Zee, Haarlem Mer, Dollart Bay.

**RIVERS.**—East and West Scheld, the Maese; the Rhine reaches the sea by various channels, being almost lost in the level grounds of Holland.

**ISLANDS.**—Ameland, the Texel, Voorn, Over Flakkee, Schouwen, North and South Beveland, Walcheren.

**FEATURES OF THE COUNTRY.**—Holland is, without exception, the flattest country of Europe; it does not contain a single eminence that can be called a hill. The sea-coast has to be defended by dykes against the encroachments of the sea, and the entire country is intersected by canals.

**AGRICULTURE, COMMERCE, &c.**—Grain of all kinds is reared. Butter and cheese are also produced in large quantities. The chief manufacture is that of wool. The mineral wealth, like that of other flat countries, is quite insignificant. The commerce of Holland, though still great, is not so extensive as in former days. The chief commercial ports are Amsterdam and Rotterdam.

**GOVERNMENT, RELIGION, &c.**—The government is a limited monarchy, the religion Protestant; an excellent state provision is made for education, and there are celebrated universities at Utrecht, Groningen, and Leyden.

The **POPULATION** is about  $3\frac{1}{4}$  millions, and the **AREA** in square miles 13,890.

The **FOREIGN POSSESSIONS** of Holland are extensive. They consist of Java, Sumatra, Celebes, and the Spice Islands in the East Indies; St. Eustatius and one or two small islands in the West Indies; Dutch Guiana, in South America; and several settlements on the coast of Guinea, in Africa.

**REMARKABLE PLACES.**—*Amsterdam*, the capital, is built on piles on the shores of the Zuyder Zee, and contains a population of about 200,000. It was at one time the finest commercial city of Western Europe. At *Haarlem* it is said by some that the art of printing was discovered, and certainly it was among the very first towns where that art was practised. The University of *Leyden* has long been famous. *Delft* is celebrated for the manufacture of the earthenware which bears its name. At the *Hague* is the palace of the king, and here the legislature meets. *Rotterdam* is the second largest city of the kingdom. It is at the mouth of the Rhine, and contains a population of about 80,000. At *Bergen-op-Zoom*, *Bois-le-Duc*, *Flushing*, and *Maastricht*, severe battles have been fought.

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## BELGIUM.

**BOUNDARIES.**—North by Holland; east by Prussia; south by France; west by France and the German Ocean.

Belgium is divided into the following nine provinces :

PROVINCES.	CHIEF CITIES.
BRABANT . . . . .	BRUSSELS, Louvain, Nivelles.
WEST FLANDERS . . . .	Bruges, Ostend, Courtray, Ypres.
EAST FLANDERS . . . .	Ghent, Oudenarde, Dendermonde.
ANTWERP . . . . .	Antwerp, Malines or Mechlin.
LIEGE . . . . .	Liege, Verviers, Spa, Stavelo.
NAMUR . . . . .	Namur, Charleroy.
HAINAULT . . . . .	Mons, Tournay, Ath.
PART OF LIMBURG . . .	Hasselt.
PART OF LUXEMBURG . .	Bouillon, Chiny.

**RIVERS.**—The Scheldt, the Sambre, the Meuse.

**FEATURES OF THE COUNTRY.**—Like Holland, the surface of Belgium is flat, but in the south there is some hilly ground. The chief rivers that flow through Belgium rise in other parts of Europe, and fall into the German Ocean.

**AGRICULTURE, COMMERCE, &c.**—Wheat, rye, oats, and barley, are the grains chiefly raised. Potatoes are also grown. Flax is grown to a considerable extent in Hainault, Namur, and Brabant. The chief manufactures are of wool, linen, and hardware; and their principal seats at Brussels, Liege, Namur, Ghent, and Antwerp. Brussels and Mechlin are famous for their lace. Iron, copper, lead, zinc, and coal are produced in considerable quantities. The chief seaports are Antwerp and Ostend.

**GOVERNMENT, RELIGION, &c.**—The government is a limited monarchy; the religion of the great mass of the people is the Roman Catholic; a public provision is made for education, and there are universities at Brussels, Liege, Ghent, and Louvain.

The **POPULATION** is 4,335,319, and the **AREA** in square miles 12,569.

**REMARKABLE PLACES.**—*Brussels*, the capital of the kingdom, is situated on the river *Senne*, a small tributary of the Scheldt. Its population is about 150,000. Near this city are the fields of Ramillies and Waterloo; at the former of which a victory was gained by the Duke of Marlborough over the French, in 1706; and at the latter, the French under Napoleon were completely defeated, by the British and Prussians under Wellington and Blucher, in 1815. *Bruges* was during the middle ages the great emporium for the south of Europe of the commerce of the free towns of Germany, but it is now fallen into decay. *Antwerp* is a large and important commercial city; the painters Teniers and Vandyke were born in it. *Mons* is celebrated for its foundries of cannon.

## SWITZERLAND.

**BOUNDARIES.**—North by Germany and France; east by Germany; south by Italy; and west by France.

Switzerland is divided into twenty-two cantons.

### IN THE WEST.

CANTONS.	CHIEF TOWNS.
GENEVA . . . . .	Geneva.
PAYS DE VAUD . . . .	Lausanne, Pailly.
NEUCHÂTEL . . . . .	Neuchâtel, St. Aubin.

### IN THE NORTH.

BASLE <i>or</i> BALE . . . .	Basle <i>or</i> Bale, Wallenberg.
ARGOVIA <i>or</i> ARGAU . .	Arau, Lauffenberg.
ZÜRICH . . . . .	Zurich, Altorf.
SCHAFFHAUSEN . . . .	Schaffhausen, Neunkirch.
THURGOVIA <i>or</i> THURGAU .	Frauenfeld.
ST. GALL . . . . .	St. Gall.
APPENZEL . . . . .	Appenzell.

### IN THE CENTRE.

FRIBOURG . . . . .	Fribourg.
BERNE . . . . .	Berne, Konitz.
SOLOTHURN <i>or</i> SOLEURE .	Solothurn <i>or</i> Soleure.
LUCERNE . . . . .	Lucerne.
UNDERWALDEN . . . .	Stantz.
URI . . . . .	Altorf.
ZUG . . . . .	Zug.
SCHWEITZ . . . . .	Schweitz.
GLARUS . . . . .	Glarus.

### IN THE SOUTH.

VALAIS . . . . .	Sion.
GRISONS . . . . .	Coire.
TESSIN . . . . .	Lugano.

**RIVERS.**—The Rhine, the Rhone, the Aar, the Ticino.

**MOUNTAINS.**—The Alps, of which the principal are—

MONT BLANC . . . .	15,750 feet high.
MONT LE GEANT . . .	13,800 "
GREAT ST. BERNARD .	11,080 "
MONT ROSE . . . . .	15,157 "
MATTENHORN . . . .	14,710 "
MONT ST. GOTHARD . .	10,595 "
ORTTER SPITZE . . . .	12,850 "

**LAKES.**—Baden Sea, or Lake of Constance; Wallenstadt Lake; Lake of Zurich, Lucerne, Neuchâtel, and Geneva.

**FEATURES OF THE COUNTRY.**—Switzerland occupies the highest

ground in Europe, and consists of one great mass of mountains and valleys. The rivers are exceedingly numerous, but the chief are the Rhine and the Rhone. The great elevation of Switzerland may be inferred from the very long courses of these rivers. The Rhine rises in the canton of Tessin, flows north and east through the Lake of Constance, and then pursues its course across the whole breadth of Europe until it falls into the German Ocean between Belgium and Holland. The source of the Rhone is near to that of the Rhine, but on the south side of the mountains. It then flows through the canton of Valais on to the Lake of Geneva, from which it issues to enter France, and to flow south through that country into the Gulf of Lyons.

AGRICULTURE, &c. — The surface of Switzerland is so rugged that it is ill adapted for agriculture. The greater portion of it is used for pasture, though small quantities of grain are reared in some districts. The chief manufactures are of cotton, wool, hardware, and watches, for the last of which Geneva has long been famous. There are scarcely any mines in the country. Switzerland has no seaports.

GOVERNMENT, RELIGION, &c. — The government of Switzerland is a federal republic; that is to say, each canton is governed by its own laws and manages its own affairs, while the government of the country is conducted by an assembly composed of delegates from each canton. There is no established religion; about three-fifths of the population are Protestants, and two-fifths are Catholics.

The POPULATION is a little more than two millions, and the AREA in square miles about 15,000.

REMARKABLE PLACES. — In the neighbourhood of *Altorf* William Tell was born, and it was in that town that he is said to have fired at the apple on his son's head. *Geneva* is celebrated in religious history as having been the residence of John Calvin. *Berne* is the seat of a university. At *Zurich*, Lavater, the celebrated writer on physiognomy; Pestalozzi, the distinguished reformer of education, and Fuseli, the famous painter, were born. *St. Gall* was a very celebrated seat of learning during the middle ages; the Rhine flows past *Schaffhausen*, and near the town forms some falls which are considered the grandest in Europe; near the summit of the Great St. Bernard mountain is an hospital inhabited by Augustine monks, for the purpose of affording relief and shelter to travellers. A peculiar and celebrated breed of dogs are maintained at the hospital, and many lives have been saved by their sagacity, and by the unremitting care and attention of the monks; at *Lausanne*, on the Lake of Geneva, several eminent literary men have resided; among them Voltaire and Gibbon, the latter of whom finished his *History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire* in this town.

## TURKEY.

**BOUNDARIES.**—North by Austria; east by the Black Sea, the Sea of Marmora, and the Archipelago; south by Greece; and west by the Adriatic Sea.

The Turkish Empire includes Turkey in Europe and Turkey in Asia, the latter portion being by far the greater in extent. European Turkey is divided into ten provinces or pashalics, the pasha being invested by the Sultan, who is despotic, with absolute power within his own sphere of government.

### EUROPEAN TURKEY.

GOVERNMENTS.	CHIEF CITIES.
ROUMELIA . . . . .	{ CONSTANTINOPLE, Adrianople, Salonika, Larissa, Gallipoli, Sophia, Philipopoli.
BULGARIA . . . . .	{ Widdin, Silistria, Varna, Nicopolis, Rutshuk, Shumla.
WALLACHIA . . . . .	Bucharest.
MOLDAVIA . . . . .	Jassy, Galatz, Birlat.
SERBIA . . . . .	Belgrade, Semendria, Nissa.
BOSNIA . . . . .	Bosna-Seraja, Fraunitz.
TURKISH CROATIA . . . .	Banialuka, Gradiska.
HERZEGOVINA . . . . .	Mostar.
ALBANIA . . . . .	Joannina, Scutari, Berat.
CANDIA (ISLAND) . . . .	Candia, Canea.

**RIVERS.**—The Danube, the Marissa or ancient Hebrus, the Vardari, and the Morava.

**MOUNTAINS.**—The Carpathian, the Haemus or Balkan, the mountains of Thessaly, and Mount Kem, in Albania, 9500 feet high, the highest point in Turkey.

**ISLANDS.**—Candia, Lemnos, Imbros, Thasos, Samothracia.

**GULFS.**—Sarus, Contessa, Salonika, Sea of Marmora.

**STRAITS.**—The Straits of Constantinople or the Hellespont, the Dardanelles or the Bosphorus.

**FEATURES OF THE COUNTRY, &c.**—The eastern part of Turkey is divided into two great portions by the Balkan mountains. On their south side rises the Marissa, which flows into the Archipelago; and through the valley formed between them and the Carpathian mountains on the north flows the Danube, till it reaches the Black Sea. Another range of mountains springing from Italy stretches through the centre of Turkey. Through the valley between them and the Balkan mountains flows the Morava, a tributary of the Danube; and on their eastern side rises the Vardari, which falls into the Gulf of Salonika.

**AGRICULTURE, COMMERCE, &c.**—The soil of Turkey is fertile, and the climate mild and genial; but the country does not produce such an abundance of the fruits of the earth as might be extracted from it by a better system of husbandry and a more enterprising people. Maize, wheat, barley, and oats are the chief kinds of grain that are reared. The vine and the olive are also grown to a great extent. The chief manufacture is of silk, which is carried on principally in Constantinople. There are a few mines of iron and lead in the country, but their produce is very small. The chief seat of commerce is Constantinople.

**GOVERNMENT, RELIGION, &c.**—The government is despotic; the religion is Mahometan, and education is little attended to,

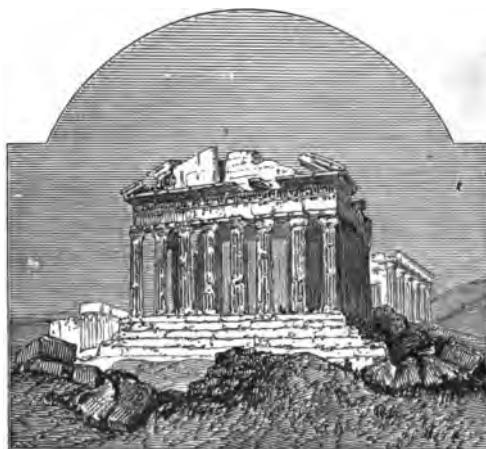
The **POPULATION** is about 12,000,000, and the **AREA** in square miles 180,000.



CONSTANTINOPLE

**REMARKABLE PLACES.**—*Constantinople*, the capital, situated at the entrance to the Black Sea, is a very old city. Its population is about 850,000. It was originally built by the Greeks, who gave it the name of Byzantium; this was changed by the Roman Emperor Constantine to Constantinople; and when the Turks took possession of it, they changed the name to Istamboul. It contains the fine cathedral of St. Sophia, now used as a Mahometan mosque. *Larissa* occupies the site of a very old Greek city, said to have been the birthplace of Achilles. *Belgrade* is conspicuous in history from the numerous sieges it has sustained.

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ACROPOLIS OF ATHENS.

## GREECE.

**BOUNDARIES.**—North by Turkey; east by the Archipelago; south and west by the Mediterranean.

Greece is divided into three parts: Northern Greece, or Livadia; the Morea, or ancient Peloponnesus; and the Islands.

### CHIEF CITIES.

- |                      |  |
|----------------------|--|
| 1. NORTHERN GREECE   | { ATHENS, Livadia, Thebes, Lepanto, Missolonghi,<br>Salona, Marathon.  |
| 2. MOREA . . . . .   |  |
| 3. ISLANDS . . . . . | { Tripolitza, Corinth, Modon, Patras, Navarino,<br>Nauplia, Mistra, Nepoli, Argos.<br>Negropont, Syra, Hydra, Egina, Scio, Patmos. |

**MOUNTAINS.**—The Pindus range, Mount Zagora or Helikon, Mount Syakina or Parnassus.

**GULFS, &c.**—Channel of Negropont; Gulfs of Egina, Napoli, Koron, Arcadia, Lepanto, and Arta.

**CAPIES.**—Mantelo, Colonna, St. Angelo, and Matapan.

**FEATURES OF THE COUNTRY.**—Greece is, generally speaking, mountainous; but it is so deeply indented on all sides by the sea, that the rivers are very short. None of them are navigable, and they derive their chief interest from the historical associations connected with them.

**AGRICULTURE, COMMERCE, &c.**—Greece produces various kinds of grain, wine, oil, currants, figs, oranges, and other fruits. Cotton and tobacco are also grown to a limited extent. The chief manufacture is of silk. The mines of Greece were formerly very rich in gold and silver, but



they are not wrought now. The chief seaports are Syra, in the island of that name; the Piræus, or Port Leoni, at Athens; and Patras.

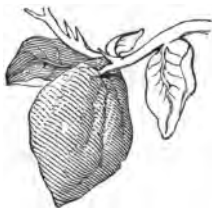
The GOVERNMENT is a limited monarchy; the king professes the Roman Catholic religion, but the greater part of the people belong to the Greek Church.

The POPULATION is about 600,000, and the AREA in square miles about 10,000.

REMARKABLE PLACES.—There is no part of the world where so many remarkable places are grouped together as in Greece. It was the cradle of European civilisation; but it is now a land famous only for the past, and for its ruins, great and glorious even in decay. *Athens*, the present capital, contains a population of about 28,000. At *Marathon* was fought, in the fifth century before Christ, a tremendous battle between the Greeks and Persians, in which the latter were defeated and driven back into Asia. In the northern part of Livadia is the famous pass of *Thermopylae*, where the whole Persian army was withstood by three hundred Spartans, under Leonidas, in 480 B.C. *Corinth*, at the head of the Gulf of Lepanto, at present contains a population of less than 2000 inhabitants. At *Navarino* was fought, in 1827, a battle between the Turkish fleet and the combined fleets of England, France, and Russia, in which the former was completely destroyed; and Greece, which up to that period had been subject to Turkey, was erected into an independent kingdom. *Mistra* is near the ruins of the famous city of Sparta or Lacedæmon. In the island of *Scio* Homer is said to have been born; and in *Patmos* St. John wrote his gospel.

## THE IONIAN ISLANDS,

Off the west coast of Greece, are seven in number, and form an independent republic, under the protection of Great Britain: they are Ithaca or Theaki, Zanté, Cephalonia, Cerigo, Corfu, Santa Maura, and Paxo, and are governed by a Lord High Commissioner from England. The total population is about 200,000, and the chief productions are wine, olives, and currants.



CITRON



JERUSALEM.

## ASIA.

ASIA is about 6000 miles in length from east to west, and 5000 in breadth. It is bounded on the north by the Arctic Ocean; on the west by Europe, and the Mediterranean and Red Seas; on the east by the Pacific; and on the south by the Indian Ocean.

It was in Asia that Adam and Eve, the first man and woman, were created. It was here also our Saviour, Jesus Christ, was born, the Holy Scriptures given to man, and the first Christian churches established.

COUNTRIES.	CHIEF CITIES.
BRITISH INDIA . . . . .	Calcutta, Bombay, Madras.
HINDOSTAN . . . . .	Delhi.
SCINDE . . . . .	Hyderabad, Tatta.
PUNJAB . . . . .	Lahore, Mooltan.
PERSIA . . . . .	Teheran, Ispahan.
APFGHANISTAN, or KING- DOM OF CABUL . . . . }	Capul, Peshawur.
BELOOCHISTAN . . . . .	Kelat.
INDEPENDENT TARTARY .	Bokhara, Samarcand.
SYRIA . . . . .	Aleppo, Jerusalem.
ANATOLIA, or NATOLIA .	Smyrna.
ARABIA . . . . .	Medina, Mecca.
CHINA PROPER . . . . .	Pekin, Nankin, Canton.
THIBET . . . . .	Lassa.
NEPAUL . . . . .	Khatmandoo.
SIBERIA . . . . .	Tobolsk, Irkutsk.



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ASTOR, LENOX AND  
TILDEN FOUNDATIONS

COUNTRIES.	CHIEF CITIES.
BIRMAN EMPIRE . . .	Ava, Pegu.
ASSAM . . . . .	Gerghong.
MALAYA . . . . .	Malacca.
SIAM . . . . .	Bankok.
CAMBODIA . . . . .	Saigon.
COCHIN CHINA . . . .	Hue.
TONQUIN . . . . .	Kesho.

**CHIEF RIVERS.**—The Tigris, Euphrates, Indus, Brahmapootra, or Sampoo, Irawaddy, Ganges, Hoangho, Ob or Obi, Lena, &c.

**MOUNTAINS.**—The Himalayan mountains, south of Thibet, one of which is nearly 20,000 feet above the level of the sea; The Taurus mountains, in Natolia; the Caucasus, west of the Caspian Sea; Mount Ararat, whose summit is 17,000 feet high. The Altaic chain, between Siberia and Chinese Tartary, extends 5000 miles.

**ISLANDS.**—The Japan Isles, with their chief towns Miako and Jeddo in Nippon; the Philippine Isles, chief town Manilla; Loo Choo Isles; Formosa; Hong Kong; Macao; Hainan; the Sunda Isles, namely Sumatra, chief town Bencoolen; Java, with its capital Batavia. On the equator, Borneo, where is the English settlement Labuan; Celebes, whose principal town is Macassar; Singapore; the Andaman and Nicobar Isles; Ceylon, chief towns Colombo, Candi, and Trincomalee; the Laccadives and Maldives, on the Malabar Coast.

**OCEANS, SEAS, GULFS, &c.**—The Arctic Ocean, the Indian Ocean, the Pacific Ocean, the Caspian Sea, and Lake Aral, the Red Sea, Arabian Sea, Persian Gulf, Bay of Bengal, Gulfs of Siam and Tonquin, Chinese Sea, Yellow Sea, Sea of Japan, Sea of Okhotsk, and the Sea of Kamtschatka; the Straits of Bab-el-Mandeb, the Straits of Malacca, the Straits of Sunda, the Malaya Archipelago, the Bay of Martaban.

## INDIA OR HINDOSTAN.

This vast peninsula, with a population of 130 millions, is under the dominion or protection of the British Crown; with the exception only of a few independent states, and some small settlements belonging to the Portuguese, French, and Danes.

The British territories are divided into three Presidencies, Bengal, Bombay, and Madras.

Bengal is subdivided into two governments, Bengal and Agra,

PRESIDENCIES.	CHIEF TOWNS.
BENGAL . . . . .	{ Calcutta, Moorshedabad, Bahar, Patna, Plassey, Nagore, Cuttack, Dacca.

PRESIDENCIES.	CHIEF TOWNS.
AGRA . . . . .	{ Agra, Benares, Allahabad, Delhi, Barcilly, Gwalior, Oude, Bhurtpore, Oojein, Indore, Lucknow, Jaypore, Ajmeer.
BOMBAY . . . . .	{ Bombay, Poonah, Surat, Aurungabad, Hyderabad, Dowlatabad, Golconda, Sattara, Cuttack, Bejapore, Cambay, Ahmedabad, Burhampore, Baroda, Nagpore,—and Goa, which belongs to the Portuguese.
MADRAS . . . . .	{ Madras, Arcot, Tanjore, Bangalore, Trichinopoly, Seringapatam, Calicut, Tellichery, Masulipatam, Trivanderam, Travancore.—Pondicherry is the principal French settlement; Tranquebar belongs to the Danes.
PUNJAB . . . . .	{ Cashmere, Lahore, Attock, Mooltan.
SCINDE . . . . .	{ Hydrabad, Tatta.

India derives its name from the river Indus. It is divided into India within the Ganges, or Hindostan; and India beyond the Ganges, or the Eastern Peninsula. The eastern coast of Hindostan is called the *Coromandel* coast, and the western, the Malabar coast. *Calcutta*, sometimes denominated the “city of palaces,” is situated on a branch of the Ganges named Hoogly. The Governor-general of India resides there. The city is defended by Fort William, a place strongly fortified. *Delhi* was the renowned capital of the ancient Mogul empire; it is now mostly in ruins. *Allahabad* is the seat of the government of Agra; it is situated at the confluence of the Jumna and Ganges. Tippoo Saib, the son of the celebrated chieftain Hyder Ali, was slain, and his capital, *Seringapatam*, taken in 1799 by the British.

**GULFS, &c.**—The Gulfs of Cutch and Cambay, the Gulf of Manaar, and Palk’s Strait; the Mouths of the Ganges.

**RIVERS.**—The Indus, which receives the five rivers of the Punjab, hence called the country of Five Waters. The Ganges, with its tributaries the Jumna, Gogra, &c. The Brahmapootra, the Kistnah, the Godavery, &c.

**MOUNTAINS.**—The Himalaya Mountains; on the Coromandel coast, the Eastern Ghauts; and on the Malabar coast, the Western Ghauts, which terminate at Cape Comorin.

**PRODUCE.**—The productions of India are diamonds and other precious stones, pearls, spices, sugar, rice, drugs, indigo, tea, silk, cotton, ivory, and valuable woods. The manufactures are silks, shawls, carpets, porcelain, &c.

**ANIMALS.**—The elephant, tiger, jackal, and buffalo are natives of this country; the white elephant is a native of Siam, in the Eastern Peninsula.



SUGAR-CANE.



## EASTERN PENINSULA OF INDIA.

**BRITISH TERRITORIES:** Assam, Aracan, Martaban, Yeh-Tavoy, Mergui, Tenasserim, Amherst, Malacca, Singapore, and Pulo Penang, or Prince of Wales's Island.

**THE BIRMAN EMPIRE.** *Chief Towns:* Ummerrapoora, Ava, Pegu, Proone, and Rangoon.

**THE KINGDOM OF SIAM.** *Chief Towns:* Bangkok and Ogmo.

**THE EMPIRE OF ANNAM** includes Cambodia, Laos, Tonquin, and Cochin China. *Chief Towns:* Hue, Saigon, and Kesho.

**RIVERS, &c.**—Irawaddy, Meinam, Maykiang, or Camboja.

**GULFS.**—Martaban, Siam, and Tonquin.

The British settlement of *Singapore* is a very important and fast increasing place. It is situated on a peninsula at the southern extremity of Malacca, and directly in the track of vessels trading between the east and west parts of Asia. It contains a population of about 30,000, carries on a very extensive trade, and is one of the stations in the eastern seas for the mail steamers. *Ava*, *Pegu*, and other towns in the Birman Empire, were formerly much more populous and wealthy than they are now. The population of the largest is said not to exceed 30,000. *Bangkok*, the capital of Siam, is a considerable town, with a population of 350,000. The houses are nearly all of wood, built on piles driven into the bed of the River Meinam; this large population therefore lives literally on the water. *Hue*, the capital of Annam, is celebrated for its extensive and extraordinary fortifications, erected in 1805 by one of the kings, with the assistance of some French engineers.



BURMESE.

## TURKEY IN ASIA.

## PROVINCES.

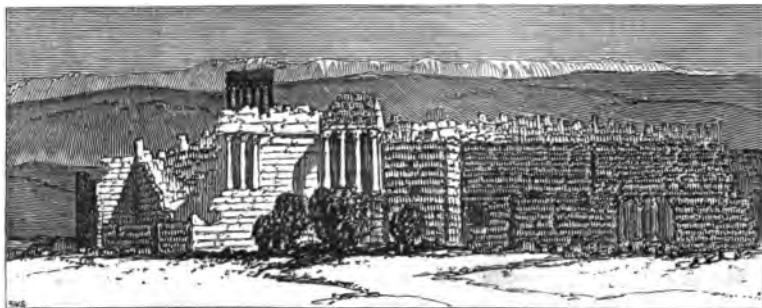
## CHIEF TOWNS.

PALESTINE, or HOLY LAND	Jerusalem, Jaffa, Beyrout, Acre, Tripoli.
SYRIA . . . . .	Aleppo, Damascus, Antioch, Scanderoon.
ARMENIA . . . . .	Erzeroum, Kars.
ALGESIRA (Mesopotamia)	Diarbekir, Orfa, Mosul.
KURDISTAN . . . . .	Betlis, Van.
IRAK ARABIA . . . . .	Bagdad, Anna, Bassora, Hillah.
GEORGIA . . . . .	Teflis.

## ASIA MINOR.

ANATOLIA : . . . . .	{ Smyrna, Bursa, Konieh, Tokat, Trebisonde, Manisa, Kutayah, Angora, Tarsus, Adana.
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In Asia Minor and Syria, as far as the Tigris, many cities of ancient renown were once standing; but have long since disappeared, or only their ruins remain to designate their former grandeur. Of some of these, as *Babylon*, *Nineveh*, *Troy*, *Tyre*, *Sidon*, scarcely their sites can be determined;



BAALBEC.

but the beautiful remains of *Palmyra*, *Baalbec*, and *Geraza* are still visited by travellers. *Mosul* is supposed to be near the spot occupied by *Nineveh*; and *Hilla* near the ruins of *Babylon*, which ruins, however, are only unsightly and irregular mounds of earth covered with coarse grass.

RIVERS, &c.—The Euphrates, Tigris, Orontes, and Jordan.

LAKES.—Lake Asphaltites or the Dead Sea, and Lake Van.

ISLANDS.—Cyprus, Scarpanto, Rhodes, and some smaller ones in the Levant Sea; in the Archipelago are, among others, Samos and Mitylene.

## ARABIA.

The interior of Arabia is very little known, being supposed to be occupied for the most part by sandy deserts. It has, however, some places of note on or near the coasts; as *Mecca*, where Mahomet was born; *Medina*, where he lies entombed,—both places being much frequented by pilgrims who rest their faith on the Koran, the Bible of the Mahometans; *Mocha*, a town well known for the excellence of its coffee; *Jidda* or *Djedah*, a port on the Red Sea; *Muscat*, a seaport of considerable trade, formerly in the possession of the Portuguese, whose admiral, Albuquerque, took it in 1507, but now the seat of government of a powerful native prince or imaum; *Aden*, a seaport of great strength, in the possession of the English; *Sana*, towards the west, accounted the chief city of Arabia; *Lahsa*, on the Persian Gulf; and west of it, *Jemama*.





Mounts *Horeb* and *Sinai*, to the north-west ; near them was the land of Edom, with its ancient city *Petra*, encircled by rocks, having been lost sight of for more than a thousand years. Its ruins were discovered by Burckhardt in 1812.

## PERSIA, AFFGHANISTAN, AND BELOOCHISTAN.

The Persian Empire includes Persia Proper, Affghanistan, and Beloochistan.

### CHIEF TOWNS.

PERSIA . . . . .	{	Teheran, Ispahan, Gombroon, Lar, Dizful, Reshd, Tabreez or Tauris, Yezd, Casbin, Balfrush, Kashi, Shiraz, Kermanshah, Hamadan, Sarce, Meshed, Busheer, Kerman, Ormus, Astrabad, Shuster.
AFFGHANISTAN . . . . .	{	Cabul, Herat, Jellalabad, Pesháwur, Ghizni, Candahar.
BELOOCHISTAN . . . . .	{	Kelat, Kedje, Bunpoor, Punjgoor, Kalpoorukan, Dooshak.

CITIES.—*Teheran*, the capital of Persia, and the residence of the court ; *Ispahan*, the former capital ; *Hamadan*, thought to be the ancient Eebatana. Not far north of *Shiraz* are the ruins of *Persepolis*, where Alexander, at the instigation of Thais, fired the palace of Xerxes ; fifteen columns of which still remain, although twenty-two centuries have elapsed since that fatal night.

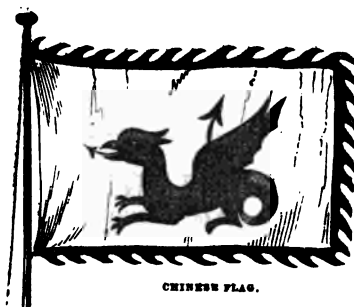
## INDEPENDENT TARTARY.

This extensive country is occupied by the Tartars ; they consist of three separate races—the Usbeks, the Kalmuks, and the Kirghees. The people are divided into hordes or clans, under their several chiefs.

CHIEF TOWNS.—*Bokhara*, an important city of great antiquity, inhabited by the Usbek Tartars ; *Samarcand*, formerly the residence of Tamerlane, who, in the fourteenth century, conquered Persia, India, and Syria ; *Balkh*, supposed to be the ancient *Bactra* of the Persians ; *Tachkend*, the native place of Sultan Baber, the founder of the Mogul empire ; *Khiva*, a noted slave-market ; *Koural*, in the district of Turcomans.

There are numerous LAKES in this country, of which Aral is the largest, being 245 miles in length and 124 broad, with an island in it 130 miles long.

RIVERS.—The Oxus, which falls into the lake Aral ; and the Sihon, or Syr, also into the same.



CHINESE FLAG.

## EMPIRE OF CHINA.

The Chinese Empire includes China Proper, Great and Little Thibet, and Bhotan: also, in Chinese Tartary, Little Bucharia, Soongaria, Mongolia, Mandchouria, Saghalian-oula, and Corea.

### COUNTRIES.

### CHIEF TOWNS.

CHINA PROPER . . . .	{ PEKIN, Nankin, Canton, Nan-tchang, Amoy, Ning-po, Shapoo, Shang-hae, Foutcheou, Hautchong.
THIBET PROPER . . . .	Lassa or Lhasa.
LITTLE THIBET . . . .	Ladak.
BHOTAN . . . . .	Tassisudon.

### CHINESE TARTARY includes

LITTLE BUCHARIA . . . Yarkand, Cashgar.

The tribes of Mongols, Kalmuks, &c. inhabit Mongolia, the native country of Genghis Khan, who overran all central Asia in the thirteenth Century. The great wall of China, 1500 miles in length, and broad enough in some parts to admit six horsemen abreast, was built, it is supposed, to keep out the Tartars and Mongols, who nevertheless succeeded in subduing China in 1644, and establishing the present dynasty on the throne. The invaders came principally from the country of the Mandchoos.



TEA.



CHINESE.

**RIVERS.**—China contains two rivers of great length: the Yangtse Kiang, or Blue River; and the Hoang-ho, or Yellow River.

The deserts of Kobi and Shamo occupy the greater part of Chinese Tartary. The wild animals found in China are tigers, bears, rhinoceroses, buffalos, wild boars, the musk-deer, &c. China produces all sorts of metals; also tea, rice, fruits, and every species of grain.

## SIBERIA.

The name of Siberia or Asiatic Russia is given to the whole northern part of Asia, stretching from the Ural Mountains to the Pacific, and from the Arctic Ocean to China and Independent Tartary. Its length from east to west is 3600 miles, and its greatest breadth from north to south 2000 miles. Like Russia in Europe, it is divided into governments.

## IN THE WEST.

GOVERNMENTS.	CHIEF TOWNS.
TOBOLSK . . . . .	Tobolsk, Berezov.
OMSK . . . . .	Omsk.
TOMSK . . . . .	Tomsk, Narim.
YENISEISK . . . . .	Krasnoïarsk.

## IN THE CENTRE.

IAKUTSK . . . . .	Iakutsk, Gigansk.
IRKUTSK . . . . .	Irkutsk.

## IN THE EAST.

OKHOTSK . . . . .	Okhotsk.
KAMTSCHATKA . . . . .	Petropavloosk.
TCHUKTCHI . . . . .	{ (This is the most remote government, and contains only a few villages.)

**RIVERS.**—Ob or Oby, Yenisei, Irtish, Tunguska, and Lena. All these rivers rise in the mountains which separate Siberia from Tartary, and flow north into the Arctic Ocean.

**SEAS, BAYS, &c.**—Sea of Okhotsk, Behring's Straits, Gulf of Oby.

**ISLANDS.**—Kotelnoy and New Siberia.

**CAPES.**—Lopatka, Tchaplina, and Maimorskoi.

**LAKES.**—Baikal and Tchany.

**CITIES, &c.**—The capital of Siberia is *Tobolsk*, on the river Irtish. Its population is about 16,000. *Tomsk* has a number of manufactories of cloth, leather, &c. In the district around it considerable quantities of gold are obtained, washed down from the mountains by the Oby and other rivers. *Irkutsk* is nearly as large as *Tobolsk*. It is the most southerly town of Siberia, and the emporium of a very extensive trade.

The chief **PRODUCTIONS** of Siberia are its metals and furs. Considerable quantities of gold, silver, copper, and zinc are annually procured from its mines. The furs are obtained from the sable, the marten, the black fox, ermine, squirrel, &c. The vegetable productions are insignificant, as the climate is severe; the soil is sterile, and a large part of the surface is covered with marshes.

The **POPULATION** is about two millions and a half, and the whole country is subject to the Emperor of Russia.

## AFRICA.

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AFRICA is bounded on the north by the Mediterranean Sea ; on the west by the Atlantic Ocean ; on the south by the Southern Ocean ; and on the east by the Indian Ocean.

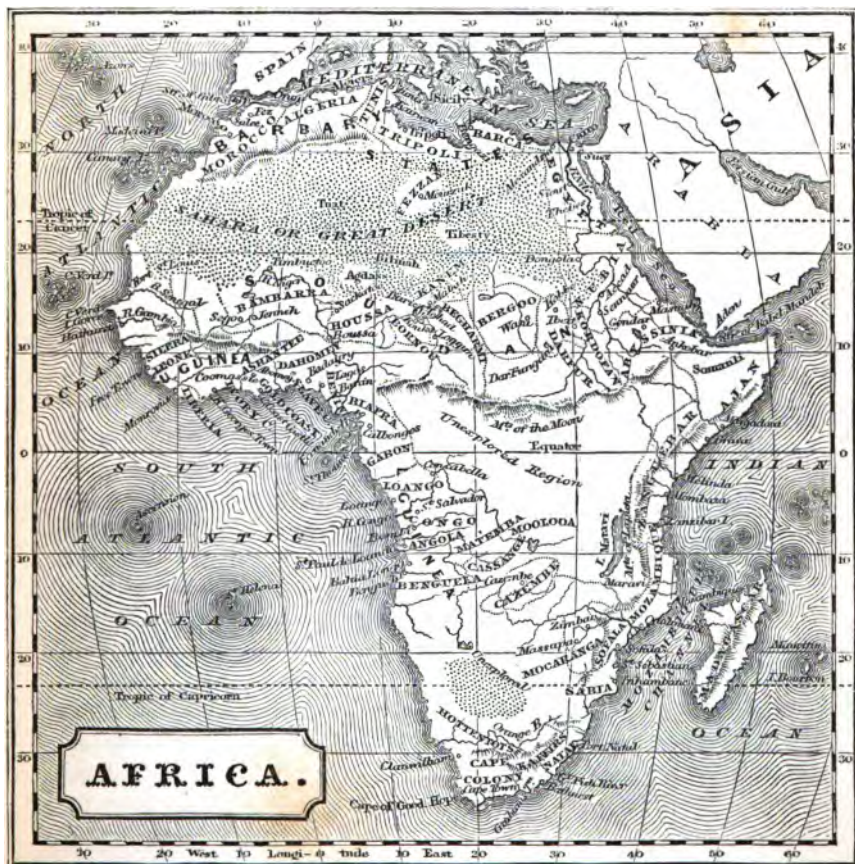
Africa is in breadth about 4150 British miles ; and in length from north to south about 4300.

### CHIEF COUNTRIES OF AFRICA.

IN THE NORTH . . . .	Morocco, Algiers, Tunis, Tripoli, Barca, and Fezzan.
COUNTRIES WATERED BY THE NILE . . . . .	} Egypt, Nubia, and Abyssinia.
ON THE WEST COAST . .	
IN THE CENTRE . . . .	Senegambia, Upper Guinea, and Lower Guinea.
ON THE EAST COAST . .	Soudan, or Nigritia.
ON THE EAST COAST . .	Ajan, Zanguebar, Mozambique.
IN THE SOUTH . . . .	Cape Colony, Caffraria.

ISLANDS.—The Madeira Islands, two in number ; the Canary Islands, the principal being Teneriffe, on which is a lofty mountain, shaped like a sugar-loaf, called the Peak of Teneriffe, 12,000 feet high ; Cape Verd Islands ; the island of Goree, belonging to France ; Fernando Po ; St. Thomas ; Ascension ; St. Helena, where Bonaparte died, 5 May, 1821 ; Madagascar ; Bourbon, belonging to the French ; and Mauritius, or Isle of France, to the English.

RIVERS.—The *Nile* rises in the Mountains of the Moon, on the southern borders of Abyssinia ; it flows in a winding direction almost due north, through Abyssinia, Nubia, and Egypt, and enters the Mediterranean Sea. The Nile has a number of mouths, and the land around them is called the Delta. At a certain season of the year the Nile rises gradually above its usual level until it overflows the surrounding country, and then it as gradually descends. During this process it deposits on the land such a quantity of rich mud brought down from the interior, that the fields require no manure whatever. It is to this peculiarity of the river, which has existed from the most remote time, that the great fertility of the valley of the Nile is chiefly owing. The *Niger*, sometimes called the *Joliba*, sometimes the *Quorra*, has a very devious course through Soudan, past Timbuctoo, and southwards into the sea at the Bight of Benin. Its course



ASTOR, LENOX AND  
TILDEN FOUNDATION

was very uncertain until the present century, and many travellers have lost their lives in exploring it. The *Senegal* and the *Gambia* are both in the district named Senegambia. The *Zaire*, or Congo, is a large river falling into the sea in the province of Congo, but its course is not well known. The *Orange* and *Great Fish* rivers are in Cape Colony.

**MOUNTAINS.**—Mount Atlas, extending along the south of the Barbary States; the mountains north of Guinea, and those in central Africa, called the Mountains of the Moon: the Mountains of Lupata, on the eastern coast.

**LAKES.**—Tchad and Maravi.

**CAPIES.**—Blanco, Verd, Palmas, Lopez, Cape of Good Hope, Corientes, and Guardafui.

**The GREAT DESERT.**—Nearly the whole breadth of the African continent from the Nile to the Atlantic is occupied by the great sandy desert of Sahara. Its mean elevation above the level of the sea is about 1000 feet; its length from east to west is about 3000 miles, and its breadth from north to south about 1000. Few places on the surface of the earth are so dreary and desolate as this mighty sea of sand; except in isolated spots called *Oases*, it contains no trace whatever of life,—no animals, no vegetables, no streams or fountains of water. It would be utterly impossible for any human being to traverse it, were it not for the delightful pieces of verdure that variegate its surface, where palm-trees, dates, and other tropical fruits and flowers grow.

The **INHABITANTS** of Africa are distinguished by their black colour, woolly hair, broad nose, thick lips, and flat feet and hands. In the northern districts, and in the valley of the Nile, the population have not those characteristics, but approach nearer to the form, appearance, and character of the Asiatic races. The Africans have never made much progress in the arts of life; their mode of government is rude and savage, and their religion the most barbarous form of heathenism. In almost all ages they have been bought and sold as slaves by other nations, who asserted their superiority over them in this cruel and unchristian manner.

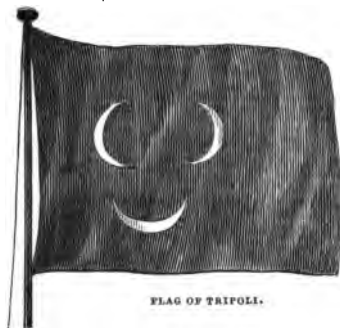


H. B. 1820.

The animals of Africa are the elephant, lion, hyæna, hippopotamus, rhinoceros, giraffe, zebra, camel, &c. The ostrich finds a congenial home in the desert, and crocodiles swarm in the rivers. The vegetation is most luxuriant; the trees all evergreens, some of them producing most delicious fruits.

## BARBARY STATES.

COUNTRIES.	CHIEF TOWNS.
MOROCCO . . . . .	{ Morocco, Fez, Mogadore, Mequinez, Ceuta, Rabat, Salee, Tangier, Tetuan, Segelmessa, Darah, Tafilet.
ALGERIA . . . . .	Algiers, Constantina, Oran, Tremezen, Bona.
TUNIS . . . . .	Tunis, Kairwan, Cabes.
TRIPOLI AND BARCA . . . . .	Tripoli, Zoara, Sidra, Bengasi.
FEZZAN . . . . .	Mourzuk, Zeghren.



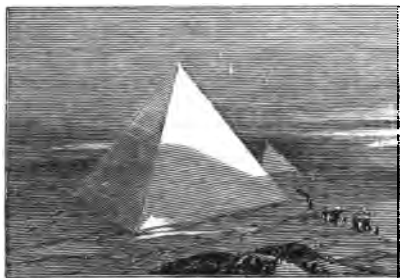
FLAG OF TRIPOLI.

## COUNTRIES WATERED BY THE NILE.

EGYPT (Lower, Middle, and Upper), NUBIA, and ABYSSINIA.

	CHIEF TOWNS.
LOWER EGYPT . . . . .	Cairo, Suez, Alexandria, Gizeh, Damietta, Rosetta.
MIDDLE EGYPT . . . . .	Metaghara, El Mortmar, Siout, Girgeh.
UPPER EGYPT . . . . .	Es-Siout, Thebes, Cosseir, Es-Souan.
NUBIA . . . . .	Dongola, Sennaar, Korti, Accad.
ABYSSINIA . . . . .	Gondar, Adowah, Axum, Ankobar, Masuah.

**CITIES, &c.**—*Fez* and *Morocco* are united into one kingdom under the Emperor of Morocco; he resides at *Mequinez*. *Ceuta* belongs to Spain. *Algiers*, not many years since, was a noted piratical station; it is now in



PYRAMID OF GIZEH

the hands of the French, having been taken by them in 1830. *Tunis*: about twelve miles north-east of this town stood the ancient Carthage, where several mounds, with the ruins of an aqueduct, are all that remain to indicate the former existence of so noted a city. *Cairo*: nearly opposite this town, on the west bank of the Nile, the pyramids extend in an irregular



line for about seventy miles. The principal group is at Gizeh. The largest, called the pyramid of Cheops, covers at its base an area equal in extent to Lincoln's-Inn-fields. The total height is 478 feet, exceeding by about 118 feet that of the cross of St. Paul's. Near *Rosetta* is the Bay of Aboukir, where Lord Nelson gained one of his great naval victories over the French in 1798. *Thebes*, the No of the Scriptures: here the earliest recorded monarch of Egypt reigned about three centuries before the birth of Abraham; its ruins are of vast extent. *Memphis*, which was situated in Lower Egypt, has entirely disappeared; it was here the Pharaohs reigned when Joseph and his family settled in Egypt, about 1700 B.C. *Accad* is near the site of Meroë, the ancient capital of Ethiopia, termed Cush in the Scriptures, a nation more ancient than even that of Egypt, giving to the latter her religion and her civilisation. The ruins consist chiefly of pyramids, and vast temples hewn out of the solid rock. *Gondar* was formerly the residence of the kings of Abyssinia; it is situated near the Lake Dembea.



EGYPTIAN MERCHANT.

## SENEGAMBIA.

So named from the rivers Senegal and Gambia.

COUNTRIES.	TOWNS.
SIERRA LEONE . . . .	Free Town.
LIBERIA . . . .	Monrovia.
ON THE GAMBIA . . . .	Bathurst Town.
ON THE SENEGAL . . . .	Fort St. Louis.

The native tribes inhabiting this coast are the Foulahs, Mandingos, Jaloffs, and Feloops.

## UPPER GUINEA.

Upper Guinea extends along the coast from the river Mesurada to the equator. It includes the Grain Coast, the Ivory Coast, the Gold Coast, the Slave Coast, with the countries of Benin and Biafra; and in the interior, Dahomey and the kingdom of the Ashantees.

COUNTRIES.	CHIEF TOWNS.
GOLD COAST . . . . .	Cape Coast Castle.
SLAVE COAST . . . . .	Badagry, Whydah.
IVORY COAST . . . . .	King George's Town.
BENIN . . . . .	Benin, Kirre, Kacunda, Lagos.
BIAFRA . . . . .	Calbongos, Angra, Gabon.
ASHANTEE . . . . .	Coomassie.
DAHOMY . . . . .	Abomey, Cradoo.

## SOUDAN OR NIGRITIA.

Soudan or Nigritia is a general name for Central Africa; it lies south of Sahara, a vast desert of almost boundless extent. Little is known of the numerous nations inhabiting Nigritia but what is derived from the individual efforts and descriptions of enterprising travellers, who have hazarded health and even life in the attempt to explore these savage regions for the public good.

COUNTRIES.	TOWNS.
BAMBARRA . . . . .	Sego, Yamina, Jennéh, Timbuctoo.
HOUSSA . . . . .	{ Sackatoo, Womba, Boussa (where Mungo Park perished).
BORNOU . . . . .	
BEGHARMI . . . . .	Kouka, Lari, New Birnie.
KANEM . . . . .	Loggun.
KANEM . . . . .	Mabah, Tangalia.
DARFUR . . . . .	Kobbé, Dar Fungara, Cawb.
BERGOO . . . . .	Dar Cooka.
KORDOFAN . . . . .	Ibeit, Tembul.

## LOWER GUINEA.

COUNTRIES.	TOWNS.
LOANGO . . . . .	Loango, Concabella, Cubenda.
CONGO . . . . .	St. Salvador, Zomba, Bombi.
ANGOLA . . . . .	St. Paul de Loando, Matamba.
BENGUELA . . . . .	Benguela, Bahia-Longa.

In these countries the Portuguese have many settlements.

## EAST COAST.

The country from the Straits of Bab-el-Mandeb to Ajan is inhabited by the Somaui, a savage tribe.

COUNTRIES.	CHIEF TOWNS.
AJAN . . . . .	Brava, Doara, Magadoxo.
ZANGUEBAR . . . . .	Melinda, Patte, Mombaza, Zanzibar.
MOZAMBIQUE . . . . .	Mozambique, Quiloa, Quilimané.
SOFALA . . . . .	Sofala, Buok.
MOCARANGA . . . . .	Zimboa, Massapa.
SABIA . . . . .	St. Sebastian, Inhambané.

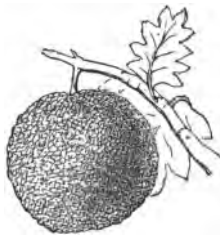
## SOUTH AFRICA:

The Cape of Good Hope, or Cape Colony, as it is variously called, has a coast-line of more than a thousand miles. It was originally a colony of the Dutch, but was taken possession of by the English in 1806. The aboriginal inhabitants are the Hottentots and Caffres, the former a degraded species of humanity; while the latter, supposed to be descended from the Arabs, are a brave and warlike people, and their appearance differs entirely from the neighbouring African tribes.

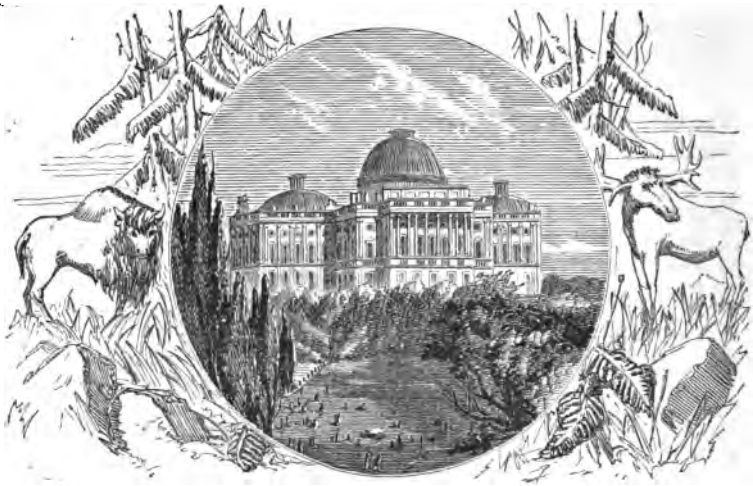


CAFFRE.

COUNTRY.	CHIEF TOWNS.
CAPE COLONY . . . . .	{ Cape Town, Bathurst, Graham's Town, Clanwilliam, Cradock, Port Elizabeth.



BREAD FRUIT.



WASHINGTON.

## THE AMERICAS.

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**AMERICA** is the largest of the four great divisions or quarters of the earth. It is geographically divided into two parts or continents, named respectively North and South America. These are connected by the Isthmus of Panama or Darien.

### NORTH AMERICA.

**NORTH AMERICA** is bounded on the east by the Atlantic ; on the west by the great Pacific Ocean ; on the south by the Isthmus of Panama ; on the north by the Arctic Ocean.

#### CHIEF DIVISIONS.

**BRITISH AMERICA**, including the Canadas, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, Prince Edward's Island, &c.

**RUSSIAN AMERICA**, including the district between Behring's Straits, and the northern parts of the Rocky mountains.

The **UNITED STATES**, embracing the territory between the British possessions and Central America.

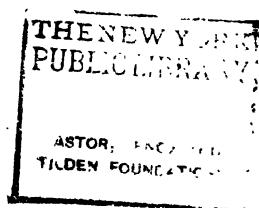
**CENTRAL AMERICA**, including Mexico and Guatimala.

**ISLANDS**.—Newfoundland, the Bermudas, the West Indies, Queen Charlotte's and Vancouver's Island.

**LAKES**.—Superior, Michigan, Erie, Ontario, Huron, Winnipeg, Slave Lake, and Great Bear Lake.

NORTH AMERICA.





**MOUNTAINS.**—The Alleghany, and the Oregon or Rocky.

**RIVERS.**—Mackenzie, St. Lawrence, Ohio, Missouri, Mississippi, del Norte, Colorado, and Columbia.

**BAYS, GULFS, STRAITS.**—Baffin's Bay, Davis' Straits, Hudson's Bay, Gulf of St. Lawrence, Gulf of Mexico, Gulf of California, and Behring's Straits.

**CAPIES.**—Farewell, Race, Cod, St. Antonio, St. Lucas, and the promontory of Alaska.

## BRITISH AMERICA.

The **BRITISH POSSESSIONS** include Upper and Lower Canada (now politically united into one province), New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, Cape Breton, Prince Edward's Island, Hudson's Bay territories, and Labrador; and in the Atlantic, the Bermudas, or Somers' Islands.

PROVINCES, ETC.	CHIEF TOWNS.
UPPER CANADA . . .	Kingston, Toronto.
LOWER CANADA . . .	Quebec, Montreal.
NOVA SCOTIA . . .	Halifax, Annapolis, Pictou, Shelbourn.
NEW BRUNSWICK . . .	Fredericton, St. John.
NEWFOUNDLAND . . .	St. John's.
CAPE BRETON . . .	Louisburg.
PRINCE EDWARD'S ISLAND	Charlotte Town.
HUDSON'S BAY TERRITORIES	Fort Churchill, York Fort, Fort Albany.
LABRADOR . . .	Nain.
THE BERMUDAS . . .	St. George.

**BAYS, &c.**—Baffin's Bay, Barrow's Strait, Prince Regent's Inlet, Davis' Straits, Hudson's Strait, Hudson's Bay, James' Bay, Straits of Belleisle, Gulf of St. Lawrence, Bay of Fundy, Nootka Sound.

**CAPIES.**—Cape Chidley, Cape Farewell, Cape Charles, Cape Race, and Cape Sable.

**LAKES.**—Great Bear Lake, Slave Lake, Lake Athabasca, Lake Winnipeg. The five following lie between British America and the United States: Lake Superior, Lake Huron, Lake Michigan, Lake Erie, and Lake Ontario. Between Erie and Ontario are the noted Falls of Niagara.

**MOUNTAINS.**—The Rocky Mountains in the west, near the Pacific shores.

**RIVERS.**—The St. Lawrence, Mackenzie, and Coppermine Rivers. The Ottawa falls into the St. Lawrence, flowing between the two Canadas.

**ISLANDS.**—Besides those already mentioned, there are, Anticosti, at the mouth of the St. Lawrence; the North Georgian Isles, namely, Melville Isle, Bathurst Isle, and Cornwallis Isle, in the Polar Sea; and on the

western side of the British Indian country, Queen Charlotte's Isle, Vancouver's Isle, &c.

### GENERAL REMARKS ON BRITISH AMERICA.

UPPER and LOWER CANADA were originally colonised by the French, whose descendants still number from one half to one third of the population. The country was acquired by Britain in 1763; and since that time it has formed part of the British Empire. The area of Upper Canada is 147,000 square miles, and the population upwards of half a million; the area of Lower Canada is 194,815 square miles, and the population about 700,000. It is in Lower Canada that the French are chiefly settled. One of the great productions of Canada is timber, procured from the extensive pine-forests with which the country abounds, and which it is necessary to cut down and clear before agricultural operations can be carried on. The winter in Canada is long and severe, and effectually prevents all out-door labour. Nevertheless, considerable quantities of grain, chiefly wheat and oats are grown and exported. The towns of *Kingston* and *Toronto* are situated on the north shore of Lake Ontario. The river St. Lawrence may be said to begin at the former town. It has an excellent harbour, and is the great centre of the trade between the two provinces. Toronto contains about 20,000 inhabitants. It was founded in 1794, under the name of York, which was afterwards changed to Toronto, being the Indian name given to the place on which it now stands. It has increased faster than any other town in Canada. *Quebec* is situated at the mouth of the St. Lawrence. It is the seat of a very extensive trade. The majority of the inhabitants are of French descent, and profess the Roman Catholic religion. The town was taken in 1759 by the British, under General Wolfe, who defeated the French under Montcalm, and in the engagement both generals were slain. *Montreal* is situated higher up the St. Lawrence than Quebec, and contains a population of about 45,000. It is built on an island; it was founded by the French, and contains a very fine Roman Catholic cathedral.

NOVA SCOTIA, with the island of CAPE BRETON, contains an area of 17,500 square miles, and a population of about 200,000. Nova Scotia was another colony of the French, by whom it was named Acadia; but when it came into the hands of the English the name was altered. It forms a large peninsula connected with the mainland by an isthmus about 14 miles broad. Its trade is chiefly in timber, coals, and fish. The fisheries round the coast are very productive. The progress that has been made in agriculture is not great. The principal town, *Halifax*, possesses a harbour which, for size, safety, and ease of access, is unsurpassed



by any other in America. It is one of the stations for the large steamers that carry the mails between America and England. *Annapolis* is situated on the west side of the peninsula. It was formerly the capital of the province; but its importance has greatly diminished since Halifax was made the metropolitan town. **CAPE BRETON** contains immense beds of coal, which, however, are not extensively wrought. *Louisburg* has an excellent harbour. It was founded by the French, and strongly fortified by them. The British took it in 1745; it was given back to the French in 1748, retaken by England ten years afterwards, and finally ceded to them in 1763, at the same time as Canada.

**NEW BRUNSWICK** lies between Nova Scotia and Lower Canada; it contains an area of about 27,000 square miles, and a population of about 150,000. Its productions are similar to those of Nova Scotia. *St. John's*, at the mouth of a river of the same name, is the chief town of the province. It contains a population of about 13,000, and is most extensively engaged in the fisheries.

**NEWFOUNDLAND** is a large island lying to the north-east of Cape Breton. It is said to have been discovered by the Northmen about the period of the Norman conquest of England; but no attempts were made to colonise it until the seventeenth century. The inhabitants are chiefly supported by the fisheries and the consequent trade. The most important fishery is that of cod. The island is surrounded by sand-banks, and fogs almost constantly prevail along its shores. The population is about 80,000. The chief town, *St. John's*, contains a population of about 20,000.

The **HUDSON'S BAY TERRITORIES** produce little else than furs, chiefly of the beaver, martin, fox, &c. Wild geese are very plentiful; and their feathers, on being dressed, are known in Britain as "Hudson's Bay quills."

The coasts round *Davis' Straits* and *Labrador* contain tribes of *Esquimaux*. The western side of *Greenland* belongs to the English; the eastern side to the Danes, who have there a few colonies, not for the purpose of gain, but with the benevolent intention of enlightening the dark understandings of the natives by communicating to them a knowledge of the Christian religion. In *Baffin's Bay* and *Davis' Straits* the whale fishery is chiefly prosecuted.



GREENLANDER

## RUSSIAN AMERICA.

The **RUSSIAN POSSESSIONS** lie to the extreme north-west point of North America. They have here some factories stationed to carry on the trade in furs. The principal of them is New Archangel.

## THE UNITED STATES.



The **UNITED STATES** extend from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean, and from the Canadian lakes to the Gulf of Mexico.

### NORTHERN OR NEW ENGLAND STATES.

STATES.	CHIEF TOWNS.
MAINE . . . . .	Portland, Penobscot.
NEW HAMPSHIRE . . . . .	Portsmouth, Concord.
VERMONT . . . . .	Burlington, Montpelier.
MASSACHUSETTS . . . . .	Boston, Salem, Cambridge, Lowell.
RHODE ISLAND . . . . .	Providence, Newport.
CONNECTICUT . . . . .	Hartford, Newhaven.

### MIDDLE STATES.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA . . . . .	WASHINGTON.
NEW YORK . . . . .	New York, Buffalo, Albany, Rochester.
PENNSYLVANIA . . . . .	Philadelphia, Harrisburg, Pittsburg.
NEW JERSEY . . . . .	Trenton, Bordenton, Newark, Salem.
DELAWARE . . . . .	Dover, Stowhill, Wilmington.
MARYLAND . . . . .	Baltimore, Anapolis.

### SOUTHERN STATES.

VIRGINIA . . . . .	Richmond.
NORTH CAROLINA . . . . .	Raleigh, Newburn.
SOUTH CAROLINA . . . . .	Charleston, Columbia.
GEORGIA . . . . .	Savannah, Augusta, Milledgeville.
FLORIDA . . . . .	Pensacola, Tallahassee, St. Augustine.

## WESTERN STATES.

STATES.	CHIEF TOWNS.
OHIO . . . . .	Columbus, Cincinnati.
INDIANA . . . . .	Indianapolis, Vincennes.
MICHIGAN . . . . .	Detroit, St. Clair.
ILLINOIS . . . . .	Kaokaskia, Springfield, Chicago.
KENTUCKY . . . . .	Frankfort, Lexington, Louisville.
TENNESSEE . . . . .	Nashville, Knoxville.
ALABAMA . . . . .	Mobile, Tuscaloosa, Cahawba.
MISSISSIPPI . . . . .	Natchez, Jackson.
LOUISIANA . . . . .	New Orleans.
TEXAS . . . . .	Austen, Galveston.
ARKANSAS . . . . .	Arkopolis.
MISSOURI . . . . .	St. Louis, Missouriopolis, Franklin.
IOWA . . . . .	Iowa, Burlington.
WISCONSIN . . . . .	Madison.

Oregon, California, and Mexico are other States, though not yet completely formed.

**LAKES.**—Superior, Huron, Michigan, Erie, and Ontario, these form a boundary-line between Canada and the United States, and are of equally free navigation to both countries.

**RIVERS.**—The principal rivers are, the Mississippi, Missouri, Red River, Ohio, Arkansas, Hudson, Potomac, Delaware, and the Susquehanna.

**CAPIES.**—Cod, Hatteras, Lucas.

**BAYS.**—Chesapeake Bay, Gulf of Florida, Gulf of Mexico, Gulf of California, Bay of St. Francisco.

**ISLANDS.**—Rhode Island, Long Island, Staten Island.

**MOUNTAINS.**—Appalachian, or Alleghany Mountains, and the Rocky Mountains.

## GENERAL REMARKS ON THE UNITED STATES.

The area of the United States is estimated at 3,260,073 square miles. It embraces almost every description of soil and climate. It has an immense line of sea-coast both on the Atlantic and Pacific oceans; it is every where intersected by great navigable rivers, and its mountains contain abundant supplies both of the precious metals and of iron, coal,

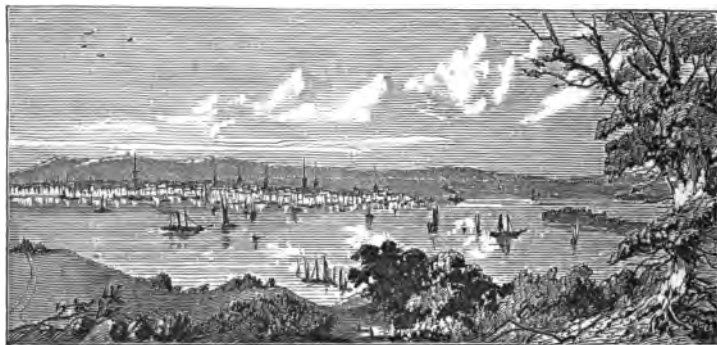


FLAG OF THE UNITED STATES.

copper, &c. Different portions have been colonised by different European nations: the northern, middle, and southern states were, up to 1787, part of the British Empire, but in that year they asserted their independence, and formed a federal republic. The other states have gradually been added by purchase or treaty.

The NORTHERN, or NEW ENGLAND STATES, were first settled by the "Pilgrim Fathers" and their descendants. They left their own country in search of that religious liberty denied to them at home, and made their first settlement at Plymouth, in Massachusetts, in the year 1620. These states lie very close to New Brunswick and Canada, and their productions are for the most part the same; manufactures, however, have been introduced, chiefly of cotton, which are carried on to a very great extent. The chief seat of this manufacture is at *Lowell*, in Massachusetts, sometimes called the Manchester of America, though it contains only about one-tenth of the population of the English Manchester. *Boston* is the largest town in the New England States. Its population is about 150,000. Its trade is very extensive, and it has a high reputation in the States as a seat of learning. It was here that the first disturbances took place that led to the assertion of independence. Benjamin Franklin was born at Boston in 1706.

The MIDDLE STATES: of these, the chief is New York, which contains the important commercial city of that name. It was originally founded by



NEW YORK.

the Dutch, who gave it the name of New Amsterdam; afterwards changed by the English out of compliment to the Duke of York, who subsequently became James II. It is the largest city of the American continent, and contains a population of nearly half a million. The first steamboat ever used for the conveyance of passengers was built at New York by Robert Fulton, and for many years plied on the river Hudson, between that town

and Albany. In the north part of the State of New York, are the celebrated falls of Niagara. The State of PENNSYLVANIA takes its name from William Penn, by whom it was first settled. The city of *Philadelphia* was founded originally by members of the Society of Friends, and it is second now in wealth and population only to New York. *Washington*, the capital of the States, is noticeable chiefly as being the seat of the government. It is inconsiderable as a place of trade. *Baltimore* is a most important maritime town. It is named after Lord Baltimore, by whom it was founded. The Middle States are chiefly agricultural, and raise and export large quantities of all kinds of grain.

The SOUTHERN STATES embrace some of the largest in the Union. *Virginia* was so named in compliment to Queen Elizabeth of England. None of the towns in the Southern States are very large. The chief productions, in addition to grain, are cotton and tobacco. The latter is most extensively grown in Virginia.



FALLS OF NIAGARA.



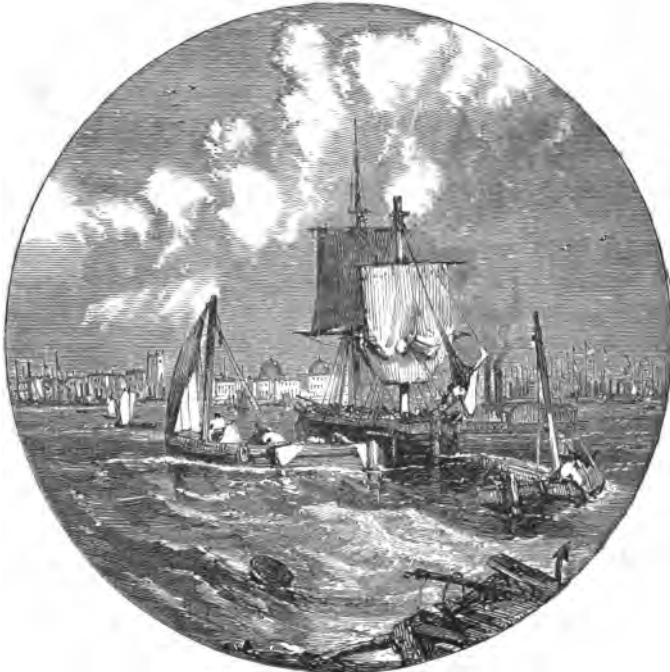
COTTON.



TOBACCO.

The WESTERN STATES embrace the remainder of the vast territory. The largest town is New Orleans, in Louisiana, at the mouth of the Mississippi. Through many of these Western States the great river Mississippi, with its tributaries the Ohio and Missouri, flows. The valleys of these rivers are exceedingly fertile, and produce most abundant crops of all kinds of grain and of cotton. At the mouth of the Mississippi is *New Orleans*, the chief seaport of the southern states. The Mississippi is navigable as far as *St. Louis*, a distance of nearly 1000 miles. This town has increased

most rapidly, for though in 1830 its population was under 6,000, it is now



NEW ORLEANS.

nearly 70,000, and is one of the greatest seats of trade in the Western States. *Cincinnati*, sometimes called the "Queen of the West," is situ-



ST. LOUIS.

ated on the Ohio, and is another of those towns whose increase in wealth



CINCINNATI.

and population is so remarkable. In 1830 its population was under 25,000, and in 1850 it was about four times that number.

The chief town of California is *San Francisco*, originally founded by the Spaniards, and which has greatly increased in consequence of the discovery of gold in the neighbourhood.

The POPULATION of the United States is about 25,000,000.

## MEXICO.

Mexico is bounded on the north by the United States; east by the Gulf of Mexico; south and west by the Pacific Ocean.

### IN THE NORTH AND WEST.

DIVISIONS.	CHIEF TOWNS.
SONORA . . . . .	Arispe, Guaymas, Hircasitas.
CINALOA . . . . .	Cinaloa, Villa del Fuerte, Mazatlan.
GUADALAXARA, or XALISCO	Guadalaxara, San Blas.
CHIHUAHUA . . . . .	Chihuahua, El Paso del Norte.
DURANGO . . . . .	Victoria, Marias.
COAHUILA . . . . .	Cohahuila, Saltillo, San Rosa.
NEW LEON . . . . .	Monterey, Linares.
TAMAILIPAS . . . . .	New Santander, Tampico, Matamoras.
SAN LUIS POTOSI . . . . .	San Luis Potosi, Charcas.
ZACATECAS . . . . .	Zacatecas, Fresquillo.

## IN THE CENTRE.

DIVISIONS.	CHIEF TOWNS.
MEXICO . . . . .	Mexico, Lerma, Tezcuco.
GUANAXUATO . . . . .	Guanaxuato, San Felipe, Salamanca.
VALLADOLID, <i>or</i> MICHOACAN	Valladolid, Zamora.
COLIMA . . . . .	Colima.
VERA CRUZ . . . . .	Vera Cruz, Xalapa, Cordova.
LA PUEBLA . . . . .	La Puebla, St. Jago.
TLASCALA . . . . .	Tlascala.
GUERRERO . . . . .	Acapulco, Mescala.

## IN THE SOUTH AND EAST.

OAXACA . . . . .	Oaxaca, Tehuantepec.
TABASCO . . . . .	Villa Hermosa, or San Juan Batisto.
CHIAPA . . . . .	Ciudad Real, Palenque.
YUCATAN . . . . .	Merida, Campeachy, Arena.

**RIVERS.**—Rio Bravo or Rio Grande del Norte, part of the boundary between Mexico and the United States, Rio Grande de Santiago, Rio San Juan, Santander, and the Tula or Montezuma, rising near the city of Mexico, and falling into the sea at Tampico.

**MOUNTAINS.**—The range of the Andes stretches through the whole of Mexico. The chief summits are Popocatepetl in La Puebla, 17,880 high, and Islaccihuatt, near Mexico, 15,690 feet high.

**LAKES.**—Tezcuco, Chapala, Saledad, Patzcuaro. Besides these there are the Lagoons del Madre, St. Anne's, and Terminos.



MEXICAN.

The **CHIEF PRODUCTIONS** of Mexico are gold and silver from her mines. These are situated in the central and northern districts, especially in the neighbourhood of San Luis Potosi. Though the climate is favourable and the soil fertile, yet agriculture is in a very backward state.

**CITIES.**—*Mexico*, the capital, occupies the site of a very ancient city. It contains a population of about 150,000, and some magnificent public buildings. *Acapulco* is the chief seaport on the Pacific shore, and was for many years the only port allowed by the Spaniards to trade with the old world. Its importance and wealth have now greatly decreased. *Vera Cruz* is the principal seaport on the Gulf of Mexico. It is one of the chief stations of the West India mail-steamers, and carries on a very extensive trade. The site which it occupies was the first landing-place of Hernando Cortes, the Spanish commander by whom Mexico was conquered.

To the south of Yucatan is **BRITISH HONDURAS**, the chief town of which is a British settlement named Balize.

The **POPULATION** of Mexico is about six millions.



## GUATIMALA.

GUATIMALA lies between Mexico and the Isthmus of Darien.

## DISTRICTS.

## CHIEF TOWNS.

GUATIMALA . . . . .	Guatimala, Quesattenawgo.
HONDURAS . . . . .	Comayagna, or New Valladolid, Poyais, Truxillo.
SALVADOR . . . . .	San Salvador, Zonzonares, San Vincent.
NICARAGUA . . . . .	Leon, Nicaragua, Granada.
COSTA RICA . . . . .	Cartago, San Jose.

LAKES.—Leon and Nicaragua.

MOUNTAINS.—The Andes stretch through the entire length of the district.

Guatimala contains a population of about two millions. The precious metals are found in it in considerable abundance, as well as iron, copper, &c. But the country has for a long time been in so unsettled a state that its mineral wealth has not been sufficiently developed. It produces indigo, sugar, and coffee, also mahogany in great abundance. It is most celebrated, however, for its dyes, namely, cochineal, obtained from a small insect, and logwood, which gives a celebrated red dye. It is well watered, and has some excellent harbours on its sea-coast.

The Lake of Nicaragua is in this district, which communicates with the sea by a small river, at the mouth of which is the English settlement of Grey Town.

## WEST INDIA ISLANDS.

## BRITISH.

JAMAICA.—Chief towns : Kingston, Falmouth.

OF THE VIRGIN ISLANDS.—Tortola, Anegada, and Virgin Gorda.

OF THE LEEWARD ISLANDS.—Anguilla, Antigua, Montserrat, and Barbuda.

OF THE WINDWARD ISLANDS.—Dominica, St. Lucie, St. Vincent, Barbadoes, Grenada, Tobago, Trinidad.

THE BAHAMAS, numbering about 350, and stretching from the coast of Florida nearly to the island of Hayti.

## SPANISH.

CUBA.—Chief towns : Havannah, Matanzas, and St. Jago de Cuba.

PORTO RICO.—Chief town, St. Juan.

## FRENCH.

GUADALOUPE, MARIEGALANTE, MARTINIQUE.

## DANISH.

ST. THOMAS, SANTA CRUZ, ST. JOHN.

## SWEDISH.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW, one of the Leeward Islands.

## INDEPENDENT.

HAYTI.—Chief towns: San Domingo and Port-au-Prince.

Of the islands belonging to Britain, the largest and most important is Jamaica. It contains an area of about 6000 square miles, and a population of about 400,000. It originally belonged to the Spaniards, from whom it passed into the hands of the British in 1655.—Its productions are chiefly sugar, coffee, Jamaica pepper or pimento, and rum. The largest town is Kingston, which contains a population of about 30,000. The next island belonging to Britain in importance to Jamaica is Trinidad, the most southerly of the West Indies, and situated at the mouth of the Great South American river the Orinoco. Its population is about 60,000, and, in addition to sugar, coffee, and rum, it produces large quantities of cocoa. The island of St. Christopher, in the Leeward group, is almost wholly occupied by a mountain 3711 feet high called Mount Misery. The island of Barbadoes was the first and chief of the West India group originally settled by the English. Nearly all the others have been obtained by conquest. The Bahamas are all very small, but one of them, San Salvador, is famous as having been the first land made by Christopher Columbus on his memorable voyage of discovery in 1492.



COCOA-POD.

CUBA is the largest of the West India islands. Its length is about 764 miles, and its greatest breadth 134 miles; the population numbering about half a million. It produces sugar, coffee, tobacco, &c., and in the interior there are very extensive forests of mahogany of superior quality. The chief town is Havannah, at the northern extremity of the island. It carries on a most extensive trade with both Europe and America, and contains a population of about 150,000.

PORTO RICO is not much inferior in size and population to Jamaica.

The FRENCH ISLANDS are small. In Martinique, Josephine, wife of Napoleon Buonaparte, was born.

ST. THOMAS, belonging to Denmark, is a place of very considerable trade. It has a most excellent harbour, and it is the chief station for the British West India mail steamers.

HAYTI originally belonged to the Spanish; it afterwards came into the possession of the French, and ultimately the black population declared themselves independent, and threw off the French yoke in the beginning of the present century. It is now under the dominion of a native Emperor. It is a larger island than Jamaica, but smaller than Cuba.

The great majority of the INHABITANTS of the West India islands belong to the negro race, and are descended from slaves brought from the coast of Africa. Slavery was abolished in the islands belonging to Britain in the year 1834, at a cost to this country of about 20,000,000*l*.



CINNAMON.



NORTH AMERICAN INDIAN



NUTMEG.

The NATIVE RACES of America are rapidly dying out. Several tribes, however, still wander over the uninhabited districts, supporting themselves by hunting and the trapping of beavers. They have, however, no fixed abodes, and all the attempts hitherto made to induce them to adopt the habits of civilised life have been attended with no satisfactory results.

## SOUTH AMERICA.

**SOUTH AMERICA** is bounded on the north by the Caribbean Sea; on the west by the Pacific Ocean; on the east by the Atlantic; and on the south by the Southern Ocean.

COUNTRIES.		CAPITALS.
COLOMBIA.	{ VENEZUELA . .	Caraccas.
	{ NEW GRANADA . .	Santa Fe de Bogota.
	{ ECUADOR . . .	Quito.
PERU . . . . .		Lima.
BOLIVIA . . . . .		Chuquisaca.
CHILI . . . . .		Santiago.
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC or		Buenos Ayres.
LA PLATA . . . . .		
BANDA ORIENTAL or URU-		Monte Video.
GUAY . . . . .		
PARAGUAY . . . . .		Assumpcion.
BRAZIL . . . . .		Rio de Janeiro.
BRITISH GUIANA . . . .		Georgetown.
DUTCH GUIANA . . . .		Paramaribo.
FRENCH GUIANA . . . .		Cayenne.
PATAGONIA . . . . .		(An unsettled barbarous territory.)

**MOUNTAINS.**—The Andes, one of which, south of Quito, Chimborazo, is 21,436 feet high. The Andes extend through the whole length of South America.

**RIVERS.**—The Marañon or Amazon River, the Rio de la Plata, the Parana, the Paraguay, and the Orinocco.

**BAYS, &c.**—The Gulf of Darien, Gulf of Venezuela, Gulf of Maracaibo, the Gulf of Guayaquil, the Gulf of Panama, the Straits of Magellan.

**ISLANDS.**—The Falkland Islands, Tierra del Fuego, Chiloe, Juan Fernandez, and the Galapagos Isles.

**CAPIES.**—St. Roque and Horn.

South America has mines of silver and gold and of precious stones. It produces indigo, tobacco, coffee, sugar, cattle, hides, Jesuits' bark, balsams, and other medicinal drugs.

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## COLOMBIA

Is the name given to the whole top of South America, formerly known as the Spanish Main. It is divided into three independent republics, as follows: Venezuela, New Granada, Ecuador.

### VENEZUELA.

This is the most northerly of the three states that form the district



150700



called Colombia. It is divided into four provinces, and its chief towns are Caraccas, Cumana, Maracaibo, Angostura.

The chief river is the ORINOCO, which enters the state from New Granada, and falls into the sea opposite the island of Trinidad.

The Gulf of MARACAIBO is more properly speaking a large lake, about 250 miles in circumference.

The small island of MARGARITA, one of the West India group, belongs to Venezuela.

CARACCAS, the capital, is an old town founded by the Spaniards in 1567. It is not on the sea-coast, but communicates with the sea by La Guayra. It suffered severely from an earthquake in 1812.

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### NEW GRANADA.

NEW GRANADA includes the district extending from the isthmus of Panama to Venezuela on the north, Brazil on the east, and Ecuador on the south. Its chief towns are, Santa Fe de Bogota, Popayan, Carthagena, Porto Bello, Panama, Chagres.

The principal river is the Magdalena, which flows into the sea near Santa Martha.

The Andes Mountains stretch along the western shore, and through the Isthmus of Panama.

The Bays are Choco, Panama, and the Gulf of Darien.

SANTA FE DE BOGOTA, the capital, is an inland town, with a population of about 40,000. *Popayan* is also an inland town, much decayed; it was built so early as 1537. *Carthagena* is the chief port of Granada; it was taken by Sir Francis Drake in 1583. *Porto Bello* and *Chagres* are on the north, and *Panama* on the south side of the Isthmus of Darien; *Chagres* and *Panama* have recently become towns of considerable importance.

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### ECUADOR.

This state is so named because it lies exactly under the Equator or Equinoctial line. It is the most southerly part of Colombia. Its chief towns are, Quito, Cuença, and Guayquil. It contains a number of small rivers which flow into the Amazon.

In this state is situated Chimborazo, the highest mountain of the Andes, and Antisuna, the highest volcano of the same range.

The town of *Quito* is built at an elevation of nearly 10,000 feet above the level of the sea. It is the most elevated town in the world. *Cuença* is built at an elevation nearly as great as that of Quito; *Guayquil* is the chief sea-port of the country.

## PERU.

**CHIEF TOWNS.**—Lima, Arequipa, Cuzco, Truxillo, Callao, Puno, Guamanga.

**LAKES.**—Titicaca in the south, between Peru and Bolivia, contains an area of about 4000 square miles, and is about 13,000 feet above the level of the sea.

**MOUNTAINS.**—The Andes, some of which rise in Peru to the height of 21,000 feet.

**LIMA**, the capital, is as old as the time of Pizarro, the conqueror of Peru. Its population is about 60,000; it is situated six miles from the sea, its trading port being Callao. *Lima, Callao*, and all the other towns of Peru, have suffered severely from earthquakes.

The **PRODUCTIONS** of Peru are gold, silver, quicksilver, cotton, sugar, &c. The celebrated medicine so useful in fevers, called the Peruvian or Jesuits' bark, is obtained from this country.

The **POPULATION** of Peru is about 1½ million.

## BOLIVIA, OR UPPER PERU.

**CHIEF TOWNS.**—Chuquisaca, Potosi, Cochabamba, La Paz.

**CHUQUISACA** is the capital of the country; it is an inland town, not far from Potosi. *Potosi* was formerly a place of great importance, from the existence of the rich mines of silver in its neighbourhood. These at one time were extremely productive, but very little is obtained from them now.

The **GOVERNMENT** of Bolivia is republican. Till 1825 it was under the government of Spain; but during that year the people under Bolivar asserted their independence, and gave the name of their leader to the country.

The **POPULATION** is estimated at 1,700,000.

## CHILI.

This country occupies a long narrow strip of sea-coast from Bolivia to Patagonia. Its chief towns are, Santiago, Valparaiso, Concepçion, Coquimbo.

The **PRODUCTIONS** of **CHILI**, like those of Bolivia and Peru, are chiefly metallic—gold, silver, and copper.

**SANTIAGO** or **ST. JAGO**, the capital of Chili, is a large well-built inland



town, with a population of about 65,000. The other towns are seaports, and carry on a very extensive trade.

The GOVERNMENT of Chili is republican. Like Peru and Bolivia, it was formerly under the dominion of Spain, and asserted its independence at the same time as its neighbours.

The POPULATION is about a million and a quarter.

Opposite the coast of Chili is the small island of Juan Fernandez, on which Alexander Selkirk, an English sailor, was shipwrecked, and where he lived a solitary life for several years. His adventures formed the groundwork of De Foe's tale of Robinson Crusoe.

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## LA PLATA, OR THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

CHIEF TOWNS, being capitals of provinces with the same names, Buenos Ayres, Cordova, Mendoza, Tucuman, Santa Fé, Parana, Corrientes, Salta, Catamarca, San Luis, San Juan.

RIVERS.—Parana or La Plata, Colorado, and Uruguay.

BUENOS AYRES, the capital, at the mouth of the La Plata, is one of the largest cities of South America. It contains a population of about 100,000, and carries on a very extensive trade. At *Tucuman* the first declaration of the independence of La Plata, which up to 1816 was governed by Spain, was made. It is a small inland town, on a branch of the river La Plata.

The CHIEF PRODUCTIONS of La Plata are hides, obtained from the immense herds of wild cattle that roam over the plains in the interior. These are exported in very large quantities.

The POPULATION is about 1,000,000.

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## BANDA ORIENTAL, OR URUGUAY.

This is a small state to the east of La Plata, from which it is separated by the river Uruguay. Chief towns, Monte Video, Colonia del Sacramento, and Maldonado.

The chief town, *Monte Video*, is situated at the mouth of the La Plata, not far from Buenos Ayres. It has an excellent harbour, and is a place of considerable trade.

The POPULATION of Uruguay is about 140,000.

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## PARAGUAY.

This is an inland state lying between Brazil and La Plata. Its population is only about 250,000. Its capital, and almost only city, is *Asuncion*, and its productions are chiefly hides, tobacco, &c.



## BRAZIL.

This is the largest state of South America, extending from the Equator to the thirteenth parallel of south latitude, and from the thirty-fifth to the seventieth degree of west longitude, embracing an area of 2,300,000 square miles, and containing a population of about 5,250,000.

**CHIEF TOWNS.**—Rio de Janeiro, Bahia, Pernambucco, Para, Maranh, Espiritu Santo, Villa Boa, Villa Bella, Villa Rica.

**RIVERS.**—Amazon, Tocantins, Rio Grande do Sul, San Francisco, and Parana.

**MOUNTAINS.**—Serra do Mar and Serra do Espinhaco.

**CAPIES.**—St. Roque and Frio.



BANANAS.

The **PRODUCTIONS** of Brazil are sugar, coffee, cotton, tobacco, bananas, &c. Brazil has long been celebrated for its diamonds, which are obtained chiefly in the inland provinces. Gold and silver mines are also wrought, though they are not now so productive as formerly.

Brazil was, down to 1822, a possession of Portugal; but in that year it became an independent empire, and chose an emperor from the royal family of Portugal.

**CITIES.**—*Rio Janeiro*, the capital, is the largest city of South America. It contains a population of about 200,000, and carries on an extensive trade with other parts of America and Europe. *Bahia* ranks next to *Rio*

*Janeiro* in size and population. It was founded in 1549, and for a long period was the capital of Brazil. *Pernambucco* is another large commercial town. *Villa Rica* is a considerable town, being situated in the centre of the district where gold is found.

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## GUIANA.

Guiana is possessed by the British, Dutch, and French. British Guiana contains the colonies of Essequibo, Demerara, and Berbice, on rivers of the same names.

The chief towns of British Guiana are *Georgetown* and *New Amsterdam*; of Dutch, *Paramaribo*; and of French, *Cayenne* and *Arcana*.

The chief productions are sugar, coffee, and pepper. The entire population is about 200,000.

The principal rivers are the Essequibo and the Surinam.

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## PATAGONIA AND TIERRA DEL FUEGO

Are still inhabited by native tribes, and contain no settlement of any civilised races. The inhabitants of Patagonia are a tall, warlike race; but those of Tierra del Fuego are weak and cowardly. Of both places very little is known.

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## AUSTRALASIA.

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AUSTRALASIA includes the following islands: Australia, Tasmania or Van Diemen's Land, New Zealand, New Guinea or Papua, New Caledonia, New Britain, New Ireland, the Solomon Isles, Norfolk Island, the Feejee Isles, &c.

The island of Australia is thus divided: The eastern coast was named by Captain Cook New South Wales. The part to the south of it is called Victoria, or Australia Felix. The country south of and including Torrens Lake, is South Australia. The west coast is called New Holland, or Western Australia. North Australia lies to the west of the Gulf of Carpentaria.

### DIVISIONS.

### CHIEF TOWNS.

NEW SOUTH WALES . . . { Sydney, Paramatta, Liverpool, Richmond, Bathurst,  
Maitland, Carrington, Brisbane, Newcastle.

BAYS AND PORTS.—Botany Bay, Bateman Bay, Jervis Bay, Port Jackson, Port Hunter, Broken Bay, Port Stephens, Port Macquarie, Trial Bay, Shoal Bay, and Moreton Bay.

### DIVISIONS.

### CHIEF TOWNS.

VICTORIA . . . . . { Melbourne, Alberton, Geelong, Brighton, Seymour,  
St. Kilda.

BAYS AND PORTS.—Port Philip, Western Port, Portland Bay, Wilson Promontory, Bass Strait.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA . . . Adelaide, Kingscote, Glenelg, Wellington.

BAYS, PORTS, &c.—Port Lincoln, Port Boston, Encounter Bay, Gulf St. Vincent, Spencer's Gulf, Coffin Bay, Flinders Isle, Port St. Peter, Denial Bay.

WEST AUSTRALIA . . . { Perth, on Swan River; Freemantle, Guildford; Albany, on King George's Sound.

NORTH AUSTRALIA . . . Victoria, on Port Essington.

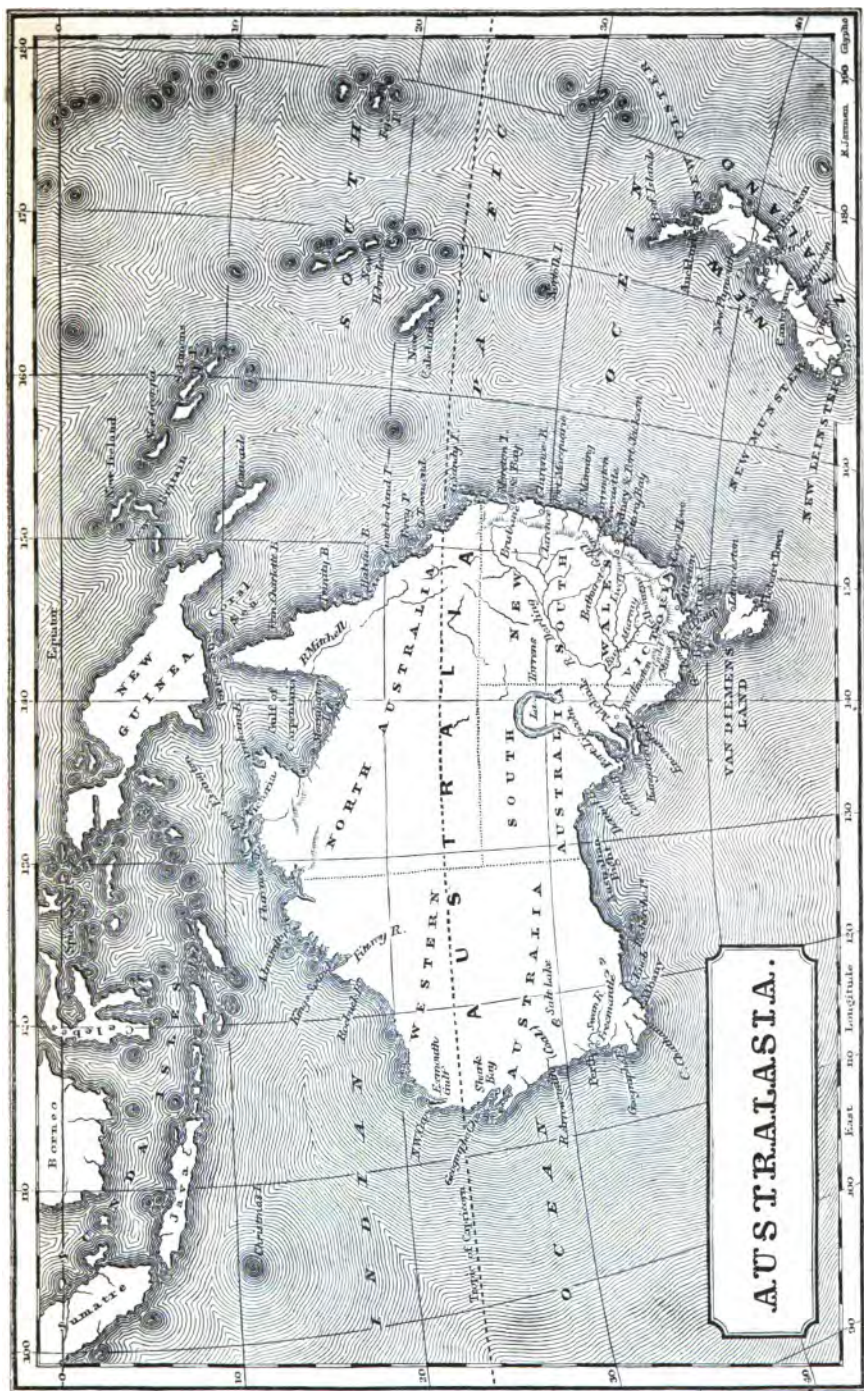
BAYS, &c.—Admiralty Gulf, Cambridge Gulf, Clarence Strait, Arnhem Bay, Torres Strait, Gulf of Carpentaria.

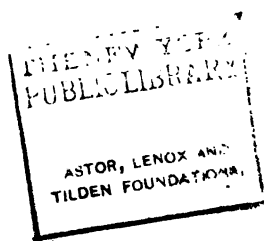
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## TASMANIA, OR VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

CHIEF TOWNS.—Hobart Town, Launceston, Campbell Town, Port Arthur, Oatlands.

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## NEW ZEALAND.

**CHIEF TOWNS.**—Auckland ; Victoria, in the Bay of Islands ; New Plymouth ; Wellington, or Port Nicholson ; Nelson ; Otago or New Edinburgh. Cook's Strait separates the two islands.

## POLYNESIA.

**POLYNESIA** includes, in the Eastern Hemisphere, the Ladrone Isles, the Pelew Isles, the Carolinas ; and in the Western Hemisphere, the Sandwich Isles, the largest of which is Owhyhee, where Captain Cook was killed in 1779. The Marquesas belong to France. The Society Isles, of which Otaheite or Taheite is the principal ; it is well known for the labours of our benevolent missionaries. The Navigators' Isles, and the Friendly or Tonga Isles.



CABBAGE-PALMS — AUSTRALIA.

## PRACTICAL EXERCISES ON THE MAPS IN THIS GEOGRAPHY.\*

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### QUESTIONS ON THE MAP OF THE WORLD.

1. Shew me the North Pole, the South Pole, the Equator, the Eastern Hemisphere, the Western Hemisphere, a continent, an island, an ocean, a river, a lake, a sea, Europe, Asia, Africa, North America, South America, the Polar Circles, the Tropic of Cancer, the Tropic of Capricorn, the Meridian Lines, the Parallels of Latitude, the Torrid Zone, the Frigid Zones, the Temperate Zones, the North Atlantic Ocean, the South Atlantic Ocean, the North Pacific Ocean, the South Pacific Ocean, the Indian Ocean, the Arctic Ocean, the Antarctic Ocean, the British Isles, Australia, New Zealand, Russian Empire, Chinese Empire, Canada, United States, Brazil, Greenland, Baffin's Bay, Gulf of Mexico, Tierra del Fuego, Borneo, Madagascar.

### QUESTIONS ON THE MAP OF EUROPE.

1. Where are the British Isles, France, Russia, Portugal, Lapland, Italy, Spain, Norway, Sweden, Turkey, Denmark, Belgium, Austria, Holland, Switzerland, German States, Russia, Poland, Hungary, Greece?

2. Shew me London, Edinburgh, Dublin, Paris, Calais, Rheims, Brest, Nantes, Lyons, Bordeaux, Toulouse, Avignon, Marseilles, Madrid, Saragossa, Oviedo, Salamanca, Badajoz, Toledo, Ciudad Real, Seville, Gibraltar, Cadiz, Lisbon, Oporto, Coimbra, Brussels, Amsterdam, Hamburg, Bremen, Hanover, Leipsic, Berlin, Breslau, Konigsburg, Dantzic, Dresden, Frankfurt, Stuttgart, Prague, Munich, Vienna, Presburg, Buda, Tokay, Laybach, Karlstadt, Trent, Milan, Venice, Turin, Florence, Rome, Naples, Stockholm, Tornea, Pitea, Upsal, Gottenburg, Bergen, Drontheim, Christiania, Copenhagen, Kiel, Petersburg, Archangel, Christianstad, Abo, Revel, Riga, Smolensk, Warsaw, Moscow, Kief, Cherson, Odessa, Poltava, Asov, Con-

\* As it is dispiriting to young learners not to be able to find in the maps certain names of places set down in the text, and as this disappointment will necessarily happen to those who seek in the small though excellent ones of this Geography all that are mentioned in the preceding pages, the author has introduced a variety of questions adapted to them, so that every place sought may be found. This exercise will prepare the pupils for larger maps, which should be provided for their use when studying each country separately.



#### PRACTICAL EXERCISES.

stantinople, Adrianople, Scutari, Sophia, Belgrade, Athens, Salonika, Navarino, Cagliari, Palermo.

3. *Rivers*.—Vistula, Oder, Rhone, Po, Danube, Don, Dneiper, Volga, Dwina, Rhine, Garonne, Seine, Loire.

4. *Seas, Bays, &c.*—Arctic Ocean, North Atlantic Ocean, Baltic Sea, Gulf of Bothnia, Gulf of Finland, White Sea, North Sea, Straits of Dover, Bay of Biscay, Strait of Gibraltar, Mediterranean Sea, Gulf of Lyons, Adriatic Sea, Archipelago, Dardanelles, Black Sea, Sea of Asov.

5. *Islands*.—Spitzbergen, Nova Zembla, Loffoden Isles, Azores, Madeiras, Canaries, Ivica, Majorca, Minorca, Corsica, Sardinia, Lipari Isles, Sicily, Malta, Gozo, Ionian Isles, Candia, Cyprus, Rhodes.

6. *Capes, &c.*—North Cape, the Naze, Cape Ortegal, Cape Finisterre, Cape St. Vincent, the Ural Mountains, the Pyrenees, Greenland, Cape Farewell, Caspian Sea, Astrachan, Lake Aral, Asiatic Turkey.

#### QUESTIONS ON THE MAP OF THE BRITISH ISLES.

1. What principal countries do the British Isles include?
2. Point out England—Wales—Scotland—Ireland.
3. What are the principal groups of small islands that lie near to Great Britain and form a part of it?
4. Name the ocean, seas, channels, straits, that are contiguous to Great Britain and Ireland.
5. What hills separate England from Scotland.
6. How many counties are there in England—also in Wales—in Scotland—in Ireland?
7. Name and point out the four provinces of Ireland.
8. Shew me the situation of the following cities and towns of England.  
*In the north*: Berwick, Newcastle, Carlisle, Durham, Appleby, Sunderland, Stockton, Whitby, Lancaster, Liverpool, Manchester, Bradford, York, Leeds, Hull, Doncaster, Sheffield. *In the centre*: Derby, Lincoln, Shrewsbury, Stafford, Nottingham, Oakham, Leicester, Northampton, Huntingdon, Norwich, Birmingham, Warwick, Worcester, Bedford, Cambridge, Ipswich, Buckingham, Monmouth, Hereford, Gloucester, Bristol, Bath, Oxford, Windsor, Hertford, Chelmsford. *In the south*: London, Kingston, Canterbury, Chatham, Dover, Guildford, Brighton, Winchester, Reading, Bath, Wells, Barnstaple, Salisbury, Honiton, Exeter, Plymouth, Totnes, Sherborne, Launceston, Falmouth, Dorchester, Portsmouth, Chichester.
9. Shew me the following rivers: the Tyne, Tees, Humber, Thames, Severn, Mersey.
10. Point to the following headlands, bays, &c.: Flamborough Head, the Wash, Beachy Head, Isle of Wight, Portland Bill, Torbay, Start Point,

Lizard Point, Land's End, Milford Haven, Cardigan Bay, Isle of Man, Isle of Anglesea.

11. Find the following towns in Wales : Flint, Denbigh, Beaumaris, Holyhead, Carnarvon, Harleigh, Cardigan, Montgomery, Radnor, Brecon, Pembroke, Carmarthen, Llandaff.

12. Point to the following places in Scotland :—*In the north* : Lerwick, Kirkwall, John O'Groat's, Wick, Thurso, Tain, Dingwall, Cromarty, Nairn, Elgin, Banff, Aberdeen, Stonehaven, Forfar, Dundee. *In the middle* : St. Andrews, Perth, Kinross, Clackmannan, Stirling, Dumbarton, Rothesay. *In the south* : Edinburgh, Linlithgow, Lanark, Renfrew, Ayr, Selkirk, Peebles, Haddington, Dunse, Dumfries, Jedburgh, Wigton, Kirkcudbright.

13. Shew me the Grampian Hills, with Ben Nevis and Ben Macdhui, the highest mountains in Great Britain.

14. Where are Solway Firth, Firth of Forth, Dornock Firth, Pentland Firth, Cape Wrath, Lewis Isle, Skye, Mull, Isla, Icolmkill, Jura, Arran, Tiree?

15. Point to the following towns in the north of Ireland : Lifford, Londonderry, Omagh, Enniskillen, Armagh, Carrickfergus, Belfast, Monaghan, Downpatrick, Cavan. *In the centre* : Drogheda, Mullingar, Longford, Leitrim, Roscommon, Castlebar, Galway, Philipstown, Trim, Dublin, Kildare, Wicklow, Maryborough, Ennis, Carlow. *In the south* : Limerick, Cashel, Kilkenny, Wexford, Waterford, Cork.

### QUESTIONS ON THE MAP OF ASIA.

1. Point to Turkey in Asia, Natolia, Syria, Arabia, Persia, Hindostan, Chinese Empire, Mongolia, Bucharia, Soongaria, Saghalian Oula, Corea, Mandchourea, Great Bucharia, Thibet, Bhotan, Assam, Little Bucharia, Little Thibet, China Proper, Birmah, Annam, Siam, Beloochistan, Nepaul, Cabul, Tartary, Russian Empire.

2. Shew me Smyrna, Aleppo, Acre, Van, Mosul, Bagdad, Reshd, Jerusalem, Teflis, Ispahan, Teheran, Astrabad, Bokhara, Koural, Shiraz, Gambroon, Kelat, Tatta, Hydrabad, Moultan, Candahar, Cabul, Herat, Attock, Lahore, Delhi, Agra, Benares, Oude, Patna, Calcutta, Bombay, Hyderabad, Seringapatam, Madras, Pondicherry, Goa, Colombo, Pekin, Nankin, Canton, Macao, Gerghong, Ummerapoora, Pegu, Martaban, Paulo Penang, Malacca, Siam, Singapore, Bencoolen, Batavia, Macassar, Labuan, Manilla, Hong Kong, Tobolsk, Irkutsk, Samarcand, Cashgar, Medina, Mecca, Mocha, Aden, Muscat, Ladak.

3. *Rivers*.—Lena, Obe, Hoang-ho, Yang-tse Kiang, Ganges, Indus.

4. *Seas, Bays, &c.*—Arctic Sea, Sea of Kamtschatka, Sea of Ochotsk, Sea of Japan, Yellow Sea, China Sea, Gulf of Siam, Bay of Bengal, Ara-

bian Sea, Persian Gulf, Straits of Bab-el-Mandeb, Red Sea, Caspian Sea, Lake Aral, Lake Baikal, Javan Sea, Indian Ocean, North Pacific Ocean.

5. *Mountains, &c.*—Altain Mountains, Desert of Cobi or Shamo, Great Wall of China.

6. *Islands, &c.*—Japan Isles, Ladrone Isles, Carolinas, Pelew Isles, Philippine Isles, Sunda Isles, Sumatra, Java, Borneo, Celebes, Adaman and Nicobar Isles, Ceylon, Maldive Isles, Laccadive Isles, Cape Comorin.

### QUESTIONS ON THE MAP OF AFRICA.

1. *Point to the following Barbary States : namely, Morocco, Algeria, Tunis, Tripoli, Barca.*

2. *Shew me Egypt, Nubia, Abyssinia, Fezzan, Sahara or Great Desert, Guinea, Sierra Leone, Siberia, Ivory Coast, Gold Coast, Slave Coast, Biafra, Gabon, Ashantee, Dahomey, Soudan, Bambarra, Houssa, Kanem, Bornou, Begharmi, Bergoo, Darfour, Kordofan ; South Guinea, which includes Loango, Congo, Angola, Benguela. In the centre : Matemba, Moolooa, Cassange, Cazembe. Eastern Africa : Ajan, Zanguebar, Mozambique, Sofala, Mocaranga, Sabia. To the south : Hottentots, Kaffirs, Natal, Cape Colony.*

3. *Point to the following places : Morocco, Fez, Oran, Algiers, Tunis, Mourzuk, Cairo, Alexandria, Siout, Thebes, Dongola, Aëcad, Sennaar, Gondar, Ankobar, Kobbé, Ibeit, Wani, Dar Fungara, Loggun, Kouka, Sackatoo, Boussa, Timbuctoo, Jenneh, Badagry, Lagos, Benin, Calbongos, Abomey, Coomassie, Monrovia, Free Town, Cape Coast Castle, King George's Town, Sego, Bathurst, Fort St. Louis, Loango, St. Salvador, St. Paul de Loando, Bahia Longa, Benguela, Cape Town, Clanwilliam, Graham Town, Bathurst, Port Natal, Inhambane, St. Sebastian, Quilimane, Zanzibar, Mombaza, Melinda, Brava, Magadaza.*

4. *Shew me the Rivers : Nile, Orange, Great Fish River, Niger, Gambia, Senegal. Lakes : Tchad, Maravi. Capes : Verd, Cape of Good Hope. Islands : Azores, Madeiras, Canary, Cape Verd Islands, Goree, Fernando Po, St. Thomas, Ascension, St. Helena, Madagascar, Mauritius, Bourbon. Mountains : Mountains of the Moon, Mountains of Laputa.*

5. *Oceans, Seas, &c.*—North Atlantic Ocean, South Atlantic Ocean, Indian Ocean, Mozambique Channel, Red Sea, Mediterranean Sea, Isthmus of Suez, Strait of Gibraltar.

### QUESTIONS ON THE MAP OF NORTH AMERICA.

1. *Shew me the British Territory, Upper Canada, Lower Canada, Labrador, Newfoundland, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Boothia, Victoria Land, Russian America, the United States, Oregon, Upper California, Lower California, Mexico, Guatimala.*

2. *Point to the following towns in British America:* Kingston, Montreal, Quebec, Toronto, Fredericton, Halifax, St. John's, Fort Albany, York Fort, Fort Churchill.

3. *Towns in the United States.*—Portland, Concord, Boston, Trenton, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Dover, Washington, Richmond, Cincinnati, Raleigh, Frankfort, Charleston, Nashville, Savannah, Pensacola, Tallahassee, Mobile, Natches, New Orleans, Galveston, Austen, St. Louis, Kaskaskia, Iowa, Madison, Detroit, Arkopolis, San Francisco.

4. *Towns in Mexico.*—Santa Cruz, Tampico, Guadalaxera, Mexico, Vera Cruz, Chiapa.

5. *Towns in Guatemala.*—Guatemala, San Salvador, Leon, Truxillo, Nicaragua, Chagres, Porto Bello, Panama.

6. *Oceans, Seas, Bays, Straits, &c. of North America.*—Arctic Ocean, North American Ocean, North Atlantic Ocean, Baffin's Bay, Davis' Straits, Wellington Channel, Hudson's Straits, Fox's Channel, Regent's Inlet, Strait of Bellisle, Chesapeake Bay, Gulf of Florida, Gulf of Mexico, Campeche Bay, Bay of Honduras, Caribbean Sea, Bay of Panama, Gulf of California, San Francisco Bay, Bhering's Straits.

7. *Capes.*—Cape Farewell, Cape Chidley, Cape Breton, Cape Lucas.

8. *Lakes.*—Great Bear Lake, Great Slave Lake, Lake Albasca, Lake Winnipeg, Lake Superior, Lake Michigan, Lake Huron, Lake Erie, Lake Ontario, Great Salt Lake, Lake Nicaragua.

9. *Rivers.*—River St. Lawrence, Mississippi, River Arkansas, Ohio, Missouri, Mackenzie, Coppermine River.

10. *Islands.*—Melville Island, Newfoundland, Bermuda, the West India Islands, namely, Cuba, Hayti, Porto Rico, Jamaica, Virgin Isles, Caribbee Isles, Barbadoes, Trinidad, Tobago, Grenada, Curaçoa; and north-west of America, Vancouver's Isle.

## QUESTIONS ON THE MAP OF SOUTH AMERICA.

1. *Point to* Columbia, Venezuela, New Granada, Ecuador, British Guiana, Dutch Guiana, French Guiana, Peru, Brazil, Bolivia, Chili, Paraguay, La Plata, Banda Oriental, Patagonia, Tierra del Fuego.

2. *Shew me the following places:* Maracaibo, Caraccas, Cumana, Bogota, Quito, Guayaquil, Cuença, George Town, Paramaribo, Cayenne, Para, Pernambuco, Rio Janeiro, Victoria, Monte Video, Santa Fe, Buenos Ayres, Concepcion, Santiago, Valparaiso, Coquimbo, Assumpcion, Potosi, La Paz, Arequipa, Cuzco, Truxillo.

3. *Rivers:* Orinocco, Demerara, Essequibo, Amazon, La Plata, Parana, *Mountains:* the Andes. *Capes:* Cape St. Roque, Cape Horn. *Strait:* Magellan. *Gulfs:* Gulf of Guayaquil, Gulf of Panama, Gulf of Darien.

4. *Islands*: the West India Islands, Falkland Islands, Juan Fernandez, Island of Ambrasi, Galapagos Isles.

### QUESTIONS ON THE MAP OF AUSTRALASIA.

1. Which is the large island of Australia? *Point to the districts of New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Western Australia, North Australia. Where are New Zealand, Van Diemen's Land, New Guinea, New Britain, New Ireland, Norfolk Island, New Hebrides, New Caledonia, Solomon Islands, Feejee Isles.*

2. *Point to the following principal towns and settlements in Australia*: Sydney and Port Jackson, Botany Bay, Liverpool, Bathurst, Clarence, Brisbane, Gold Mines, Carrington, Newcastle, Melbourne, Geelong, Port Philip, Alberton, Gold Mines, Adelaide, Wellington, Port Lincoln, Albany, Freemantle, Perth; *and in the north, Victoria.*

3. Hobart Town, Launceston, New Ulster, New Munster, New Leinster, Auckland, Bay of Islands, Wellington, Cook's Strait, Nelson, Canterbury, New Plymouth, Lyttleton, Otago.

4. *Bays, Rivers, &c.*—Torres Strait, Gulf of Carpentaria, Port Essington, Moreton Bay, Lake Torrens, River Darling, Murray River, Cape Howe, Bass's Strait, Swan River, Shark Bay, Australian Bight, Salt Lake, Admiralty Isles, Indian Ocean, South Pacific Ocean, Sunday Isles.

### QUESTIONS ON THE HEIGHT OF MOUNTAINS AND LENGTH OF RIVERS.

1. In what quarter of the globe are the highest mountains found?
2. In what part of that quarter are the highest mountain-ranges?
3. Name the highest mountains of the world, and their height in feet.
4. Name the highest mountains of America.
5. Which of these are volcanoes, what is their height, and in what parts of America are they situated?
6. Name the highest mountains of Africa, and describe their position.
7. In what part of Europe are its highest mountains situated?
8. What are the heights in feet of these?
9. Name the chief volcanoes of Europe.
10. Where are these volcanoes situated?
11. How high above the level of the sea is the rock of Gibraltar?
12. What is the height of Arthur's Seat near Edinburgh?
13. What are the heights, respectively, of Mounts Ararat, Carmel, and Lebanon?
14. What is the highest peak of the Andes?

15. Specify in miles the heights of the chief mountains of the world, reckoning 1760 yards to a mile.

16. What is the longest river of the world?

17. Through what countries does it flow, and what other rivers flow into it?

18. Name the longest river in Europe, and trace its course on the map, specifying the mountains in which it rises, the direction in which it flows, the countries through which it passes, the chief towns on its banks, and the sea into which it falls.

19. Do the same with the principal rivers specified in the list.

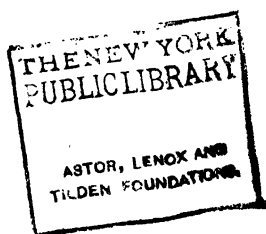
20. Name the chief rivers that fall into the Mediterranean Sea.

21. What are the chief tributaries of the river Mississippi?

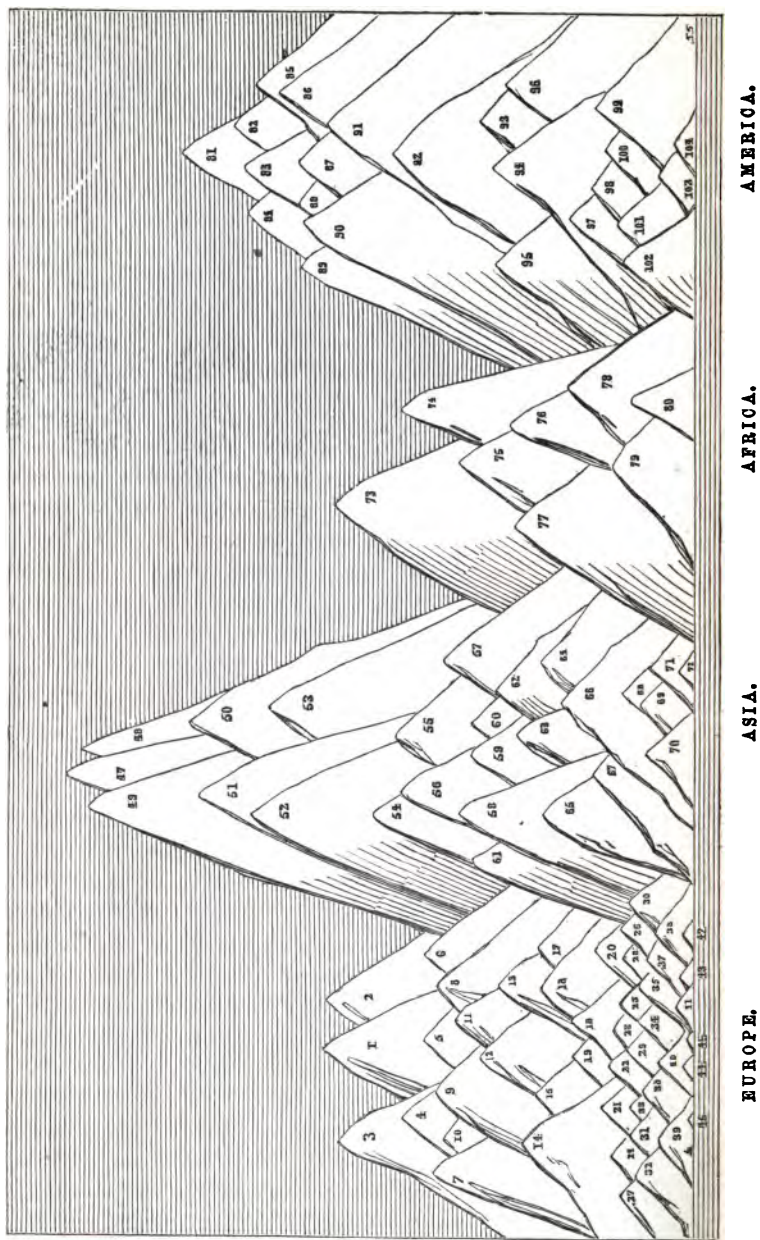
22. What are the principal rivers that flow eastward from the Andes?

23. What rivers rise in the Himalaya mountains?



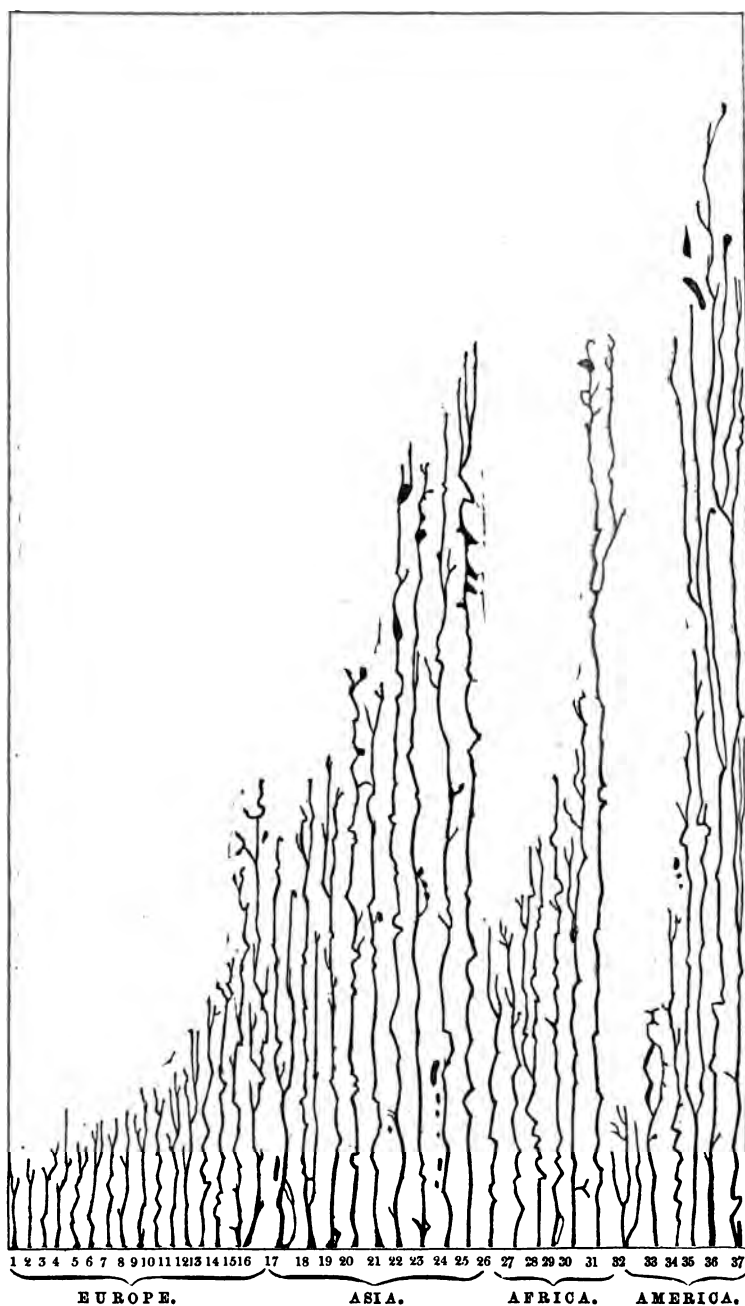


# COMPARATIVE HEIGHTS OF THE PRINCIPAL MOUNTAINS OF THE WORLD.





# COMPARATIVE LENGTHS OF THE CHIEF RIVERS OF THE WORLD.





# REFERENCES TO THE NUMBERS ON THE ENGRAVING OF COMPARATIVE HEIGHTS OF MOUNTAINS.

## EUROPEAN MOUNTAINS.

	FEET.		FEET.
1. Mont Blanc . . . . .	15,735	24. Snowdon . . . . .	3,571
2. Mont Rosa . . . . .	15,600	25. Ben Lomond . . . . .	3,240
3. Oestler Spitze . . . . .	15,364	26. Helvelling . . . . .	3,055
4. Viso . . . . .	12,584	27. Skiddaw . . . . .	3,022
5. Cenis . . . . .	11,785	28. Stromboli . . . . .	3,020
6. Mulhacen . . . . .	11,670	29. Ben Ledi . . . . .	3,009
7. Mont Perdu . . . . .	11,209	30. Goat Fell . . . . .	2,945
8. St. Bernard . . . . .	11,006	31. Cader Idris . . . . .	2,914
9. Simplon . . . . .	11,000	32. Brecknock Beacon . . . . .	2,863
10. Aetna . . . . .	10,963	33. Cheviot Hills . . . . .	2,658
11. Terglori . . . . .	10,390	34. Paps of Jura . . . . .	2,470
12. St. Gothard . . . . .	9,075	35. Plynlimmon . . . . .	2,463
13. Pic d'Arbizon . . . . .	8,344	36. Vaulcuse . . . . .	2,150
14. Pic de Montaigne . . . . .	7,310	37. Ince Fell . . . . .	2,004
15. Il Cimone . . . . .	6,971	38. Pentland Hills . . . . .	1,750
16. Pauda . . . . .	6,780	39. Malvern Hills . . . . .	1,444
17. Olympus . . . . .	6,600	40. Gibraltar . . . . .	1,439
18. Chassual . . . . .	5,260	41. Arthur's Seat . . . . .	822
19. Bremer . . . . .	5,110	42. Beechy Head . . . . .	564
20. Ben Nevis . . . . .	4,358	43. Dover Castle . . . . .	469
21. Cairngorm . . . . .	4,080	44. Shooter's Hill . . . . .	446
22. Vesuvius . . . . .	3,978	45. Montmartre . . . . .	400
23. Hecla . . . . .	3,690	46. Greenwich Observatory . . . . .	214

## ASIATIC MOUNTAINS.

47. Dhawala Giri . . . . .	26,462	60. Ararat . . . . .	9,500
48. Jewahir . . . . .	25,749	61. Melin Mountains . . . . .	8,200
49. Jamatura . . . . .	25,500	62. Budjrai . . . . .	7,502
50. Petcha . . . . .	21,000	63. Sea-View Hill . . . . .	6,500
51. Apassin Himalaya Moun- tains . . . . . }	18,000	64. Bythinian Olympus . . . . .	6,481
52. Momakoah . . . . .	18,000	65. Ida . . . . .	5,800
53. Mount Ophir . . . . .	13,842	66. Corea Mountains . . . . .	4,380
54. Sochondo Mountains . . . . .	12,600	67. Carmel . . . . .	2,200
55. Volcano south of Ophir . . . . .	12,400	68. Ghauts . . . . .	3,000
56. Watitgshi . . . . .	10,735	69. Tabor . . . . .	2,000
57. Parmesan . . . . .	10,050	70. } Bathurst Heights . . . . .	1,970
58. Awatska . . . . .	9,600	71. }	
59. Lebanon . . . . .	9,520	72. Cunningham Mountains . . . . .	500

## AFRICAN MOUNTAINS.

73. Geesh . . . . .	15,050	77. Volcano . . . . .	7,680
74. Peak of Teneriffe . . . . .	12,358	78. Ruivo Peak . . . . .	5,160
75. Nieuweldt . . . . .	10,000	79. Table Mountain . . . . .	3,582
76. Taranta . . . . .	7,800	80. Diana's Peak . . . . .	2,692

## AMERICAN MOUNTAINS.

	FEET.		FEET.
81. Chimborazo . . . . .	21,464	93. Imtabura . . . . .	8,970
82. Antisarca . . . . .	19,134	94. Dnida Mountains . . . . .	8,460
83. Cotopaxi . . . . .	18,870	95. Blue Mountains . . . . .	8,180
84. Pass in the Andes . . . . .	18,600	96. Agiochohook . . . . .	7,800
85. Mount St. Elie . . . . .	18,222	97. Souffrière, Volcano . . . . .	5,010
86. Sangai, Volcano . . . . .	17,136	98. Bergantin . . . . .	4,400
87. Popocatepet, Volcano . . . . .	16,365	99. Jorullo, Volcano . . . . .	4,265
88. Topian Ridge . . . . .	16,300	100. Mount Misery . . . . .	3,710
89. Sinchulahua, Volcano . . . . .	16,300	101. Alleghany Mountains . . . . .	3,010
90. Sunquaragua . . . . .	16,266	102. Katskill . . . . .	3,000
91. Sierra Nevada . . . . .	15,166	103. Potato Hill . . . . .	700
92. Rocky Mountains . . . . .	12,500		

REFERENCES TO THE NUMBERS ON THE ENGRAVING OF  
COMPARATIVE LENGTHS OF THE CHIEF RIVERS OF THE  
WORLD.

## EUROPEAN RIVERS.

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1. <i>Shannon</i> , Ireland.              | 9. <i>Tagus</i> , Spain and Portugal.       |
| 2. <i>Thames</i> , England.               | 10. <i>Oder</i> , Germany.                  |
| 3. <i>Severn</i> , England.               | 11. <i>Vistula</i> , Russia and Germany.    |
| 4. <i>Seine</i> , France.                 | 12. <i>Elbe</i> , Germany.                  |
| 5. <i>Garonne</i> , France.               | 13. <i>Rhine</i> , Switzerland and Germany. |
| 6. <i>Ebro</i> , Spain.                   | 14. <i>Dvina</i> , Russia.                  |
| 7. <i>Po</i> , Italy.                     | 15. <i>Dnieper</i> , Russia.                |
| 8. <i>Rhone</i> , Switzerland and France. | 16. <i>Danube</i> , Austria and Turkey.     |

## ASIATIC RIVERS.

- |  |                                      |
|--|--------------------------------------|
| 17. <i>Indus</i> , Hindostan.          | 22. <i>Oby</i> , Asiatic Russia.     |
| 18. <i>Euphrates</i> , Turkey in Asia. | 23. <i>Hoang-Ho</i> , China.         |
| 19. <i>Ganges</i> , Hindostan.         | 24. <i>Yang-tse-Kiang</i> , China.   |
| 20. <i>Volga</i> , Asiatic Russia.     | 25. <i>Yenesei</i> , Asiatic Russia. |
| 21. <i>Brahmapootra</i> , Hindostan.   |                                      |

## AFRICAN RIVERS.

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 26. <i>Orange River</i> , Cape Colony. | 29. <i>Senegal</i> , Senegambia.        |
| 27. <i>Zaire</i> , Congo.              | 30. <i>Niger</i> , Soudan, or Nigritia. |
| 28. <i>Gambia</i> , Senegambia.        | 31. <i>Nile</i> , Egypt.                |

## AMERICAN RIVERS.

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 32. <i>Susquehanna</i> , United States. | 35. <i>La Plata</i> , Argentine Republic. |
| 33. <i>St. Lawrence</i> , Canada.       | 36. <i>Amazon</i> , Brazil.               |
| 34. <i>Orinoco</i> , Colombia.          | 37. <i>Mississippi</i> , United States.   |

## GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES; THEIR ASSOCIATIONS AND DERIVATIONS.



THE names which places bear may be divided into three classes; descriptive, personal, and imitative. A descriptive name is that which contains in itself a description of some peculiarity or leading feature of the place, of its connexion with some historical event or tradition, or of the use which was made of it by its inhabitants. Thus the name Mediterranean is descriptive of a sea between (*media*) the land (*terra*); the name of the city of Lancaster, again, is evidently derived from the two words, *Lune*, the name of the river on which it stands, and *castrum*, the Roman name for a camp; thus descriptive of the camp on the Lune which the Romans possessed when they occupied Britain.

A personal name is that which is derived from the first discoverer of the place, from some of his companions, from his ship, or from some names held by him in high estimation. Thus we find Baffin's Bay named after its first discoverer; the town of Fleetwood in Lancashire after its founder, Sir Hesketh Fleetwood; Pitcairn's Island in the South Seas after the officer on board Captain Cook's vessel who first discovered it; and the Fury and Hecla Strait, near the North Pole, after Captain Parry's two vessels. The whole of the Arctic regions, land and sea, are studded with names that have been borne by distinguished men; and on the east shore of Greenland the coast is lined with the names of many distinguished professors of the university of Edinburgh, whom Captain Scoresby, the explorer of that coast, delighted thus to honour.

An imitative name is that which is borrowed from some place that has already existed. New York, Boston, Richmond, New Orleans, and indeed nearly all the names of places in America, have been borrowed from the Old World. In looking over a map of the United States, in consulting a gazetteer, or in reading a narrative of travels there, we feel great regret that so few new names are to be found; and that regret is increased by observing the beauty of the few Indian names that are still retained. The Indian

names that still exist are referred to in the following beautiful poem by Mrs. Sigourney :

Ye say they all have passed away,  
That noble race and brave ;  
That their light canoes have vanished  
From off the crested wave ;  
That, mid the forests where they roamed,  
There rings no hunter's shout ;  
But their name is on your waters, —  
Ye may not wash it out.

'Tis where Ontario's billow  
Like ocean's surge is curled,  
Where strong Niagara's thunders wake  
The echo of the world ;  
Where red Missouri bringeth  
Rich tribute from the west,  
And Rappahannock sweetly sleeps  
On green Virginia's breast.

Ye say their cone-like cabins,  
That clustered o'er the vale,  
Have disappeared, as withered leaves  
Before the autumn's gale ;  
But their memory liveth on your hills,  
Their baptism on your shore ;  
Your everlasting rivers speak  
Their dialect of yore.

Old Massachusetts wears it  
Within her lordly crown,  
And broad Ohio bears it  
Amid his young renown.  
Connecticut hath wreathed it  
Where her quiet foliage waves,  
And bold Kentucky breathes it hoarse  
Through all her ancient caves.

Wachusett hides its lingering voice  
Within its rocky heart,  
And Alleghany graves its tone  
Throughout his lofty chart.  
Monadnock, on his forehead hoar,  
Doth seal the sacred trust, —  
Your mountains build their monument,  
Though ye destroy their dust.

Discoverers often give names to places descriptive of the anniversary on which they were discovered. Hence we find that many of the names given by the Spaniards are descriptive of the anniversaries of feasts and festivals in the Roman Catholic religion. The Bay of All Saints, the river Santa Cruz, Ascension and Easter Islands, are examples.

There is always some reason for giving a particular name to a particular place, and every name has associations connected with it of some

particular kind. The often-quoted line of Shakspeare is no doubt literally true: "A rose by any other name would smell as sweet." Juliet would have been as great a favourite with the human race had she been called Agnes, or Mary, or any other name. The Atlantic Ocean would have been equally stormy and equally useful had it borne any other name, or even no name at all. The name does not alter the thing; but the name often becomes inseparably associated with the thing, and the latter gives to the former its distinct and characteristic meaning.

The word *Sea*, which we apply to a large body of water, is of Saxon origin. The German name is *See*, the Dutch *Zee*; though in the former language the word *Meer* is sometimes used for the same purpose. The Latin and Italian is *Mare*, the French *Mer*, the Spanish *Mar*. From these words, all closely resembling each other, are derived our words, *maritime*, *mariner*, *marine*, and others. The name *Ocean* is much the same in all European Languages. The Romans used *Oceanus*; the Spaniards and Italians use *Oceano*; the French *Océan*; and the Germans, *Weltmeer*, meaning literally the *World-Sea*. The ancient idea of the ocean was that it completely encircled the whole earth, and that the land floated in it in the same way, to use an ancient figure, as an egg floats in a vessel of water. There was the Eastern Ocean, which we now know by the name of Atlantic; and the Western Ocean, which is the modern Indian and Pacific. These were, however, considered to form a circumambient ocean, and to be connected with each other. Even after the spherical form of the earth was determined, it was supposed that there was no land between the west of Europe and the east of India, and that the waters which washed the coasts of France and Spain belonged to the same ocean whose waters washed the "coral strand of Hindostan."

The name *Atlantic* is supposed to be derived from the Greek god Atlas, who has given his title to a range of high mountains on the African coast overhanging the ocean. At the base of these hills there formerly dwelt, according to ancient tradition, a race of people named *Atlantes*, who were said never to be visited by dreams in their sleep, and who had such an aversion to the sun, that on his rising he was cursed by them. Near their country the Greeks placed the Gardens of Hesperus; and far off, in the Atlantic Ocean, were the Islands of the Blest, where the sea was ever calm, the wind ever balmy, and the soil ever fertile. They do not appear to have known much about the Atlantic; for such legends could only have sprung from a vague idea that there was an ocean beyond the Atlas mountains, of whose fury and storms they were entirely ignorant. Far different was the idea entertained by the Arabs. By them it was named the "Sea of pitchy darkness," on which no prudent seaman would launch his bark. The Greek idea seems to have been founded on perfect igno-

rance: the Arab on imperfect knowledge. In the early ages of the world the Mediterranean was the "great sea," known to, and used for the purposes of commerce by man. The great cities of ancient times are on its shores, or in communication with it. From its southern shore stretches up the beautiful valley of the Nile, from whence the Greeks and the Israelites of old derived much of their learning and knowledge, where once stood the magnificent cities of Memphis and Thebes, and where still stand records of a gigantic civilised race who have long since passed away. Its eastern waters lave the holy land of Palestine, murmur among what remains of ancient Tyre, and break in silent desolation among the ruins of Troy. Athens still, as in days of old, looks down upon its waters; they dash around the remains of Carthage, and receive the yellow Tiber that flows past the gates of Rome. The commercial cities of the middle ages are beside it—Barcelona, Genoa, Florence, and Venice. The Mediterranean may be regarded as the nursery of maritime enterprise. For centuries it was the only sea on which men ventured to sail; the sea on which they were to learn the great art of navigation. Like a mighty lake, it was land-locked on every side; and the mariners guiding their barks cautiously along its shores, had the hope that, though overtaken by a storm, and driven from one part of the land, they would be driven on to another; that at the worst they could shape their course by the stars, or by Mount Etna, the "lighthouse of the Mediterranean." The great Atlantic heaved its huge billows to the sky, but they bore no freight of men and merchandise. The power that was to ride over their giant billows onward to the New World was trying its strength on the comparatively quiet and secure Mediterranean.

The Greeks seem to have had a strong disposition to give names to places of which they were but imperfectly informed. That body of water which we now call the Black Sea was termed by them Pontus Axinus, from a word signifying inhospitable, because the inhabitants on the borders of the sea were said to deserve that title. But further information shewed the Greeks that these inhabitants were quite of an opposite character, and the name was changed to *Eurinus*, which signifies hospitable. Both names were forgotten as Greek influence declined; and the present name, Black Sea, is a literal translation of the Russian name, given on account of the storms and fogs, and consequent darkness, that generally hang over it.

The name *Red Sea* has been used from time immemorial. It is said to be derived from the quantity of red coral found in it. This sea was in former days a great highway of commerce, and its shores were lined with rich cities. But its importance diminished after the discovery of the passage to India by the Cape of Good Hope; though in our day it promises, by becoming part of the great overland route from Europe to India, to



assume its former importance under a more active, enterprising, and powerful commercial spirit than existed in the age when it was passed by the children of Israel.

On the south-east coast of Italy there was formerly a very important commercial town named Adria, which gave its name to that arm of the Mediterranean called the Adriatic Sea. But in course of time commerce went from Adria to Venice, and that sea is now known by the name of the Gulf of Venice. As the ocean tides ebb and flow, so do cities rise and fall. Adria and its commerce have passed away, and the best days of Venice have likewise gone.

"The pleasant place of all festivity,  
The revel of the earth, the masque of Italy,"

is beautiful still, but in decay. Her independence is lost, her commerce gone, her glory become historical, and the city lives on the greatness of its past, not on the vigour of its present. The sun of prosperity is moving westward, and shining now, not as in days of old on the proud cities of the Mediterranean, but on the young seaports opening out on the Atlantic.

Until the seventh century, the entrance from the Atlantic to the Mediterranean was always known by the name of the Pillars of Hercules. The Greek religion had given that name; the religion of Mahomet was to lead to its receiving the name which it now bears. When the successors of the Prophet were propagating his religion at the point of the sword, a Mahometan army, led by a general named Taurik, after traversing the north of Africa, from the valley of the Nile to the mountains of Atlas, crossed over into Spain, and landed near a hill which, in honour of the general, was called Gib-el-Taurik, that is, the hill of Taurik. This name has been gradually corrupted to Gibraltar; and the pillars of the Greek hero have given way to the hill of the Mahometan general.

For many years the idea prevailed that there was no land between the west of Europe and the east of Asia; and it was therefore a very natural conclusion of many eminent navigators, that the rich countries of the east could be reached by sailing directly west. The discovery of the mariner's compass encouraged long voyages, and the opening up of a passage to India by the Cape of Good Hope gave fresh vigour and daring to commercial enterprise. To reach the East Indies was the object of Columbus when he sailed westward over the Atlantic, and, as is well known, he gave the name of *West Indies* to the islands in the New World on which he first landed. Important as was the discovery of America, yet by many it was looked on as little other than an obstacle in the route from Europe to the East Indies. The great object then was to discover

the sea which lay on the west side of America, and, having discovered it, to find a passage into it from the Atlantic. Soon after the discovery by Columbus of the New World, all the West India islands, and the countries round the Gulf of Mexico, were overrun by the Spaniards in search of gold and precious stones. The high-born and spirited but wild and reckless cavaliers of Spain left their native country to seek adventures in the new continent; the rage for gold and the passion for discovery almost consumed them, and they left no means untried to gain the objects which they had in view. One of these Spaniards, Vasco Nunez de Bilboa by name, had gone to America, where he was entrusted with a command under the Spanish government. But he fell into disgrace; and nothing appeared to him so likely to retrieve his character, and reinstate him in the good opinion of the king and his countrymen, as the discovery of the great ocean which it was thought lay still farther westward. Accident favoured his design. One day he and his soldiers were dividing among themselves a quantity of gold that they had obtained. A chief of one of the native tribes, who had assisted them in procuring it, was asked to take his share, but he kicked the scales away with contempt, and sharply reproved the soldiers for wasting so much time in dividing such a paltry quantity of gold, when they might, by going farther westward, arrive amid a nation who possessed large quantities of the precious metal, and dwelt by the side of a mighty ocean. Vasco Nunez obtained more information from the Indian chief, and he and his men pursued their westward journey, led on by the hope of finding gold, as well as of discovering the great sea. After fighting their way for many miles, they arrived at a mountain from whence they were told that the great ocean could be seen.

Nunez left his men at a station on the mountain, and commenced the ascent alone. We can form no adequate idea of the thoughts that must have crossed the mind of that adventurous Spaniard as he slowly and laboriously ascended the South American hill. Thoughts of the mighty importance of this great ocean in all coming ages would be mixed with thoughts of his own aggrandisement and wonder at the view which was to be revealed. No powerful magician, invoking for the first time a mighty demon, could have felt so much hope and fear. Toilsome and weary is the ascent, and as yet Nunez sees nothing around him but land; the peaceful valleys of the simple natives that with his roving band from the Old World he had invaded, and the mighty ancient mountains that rear their cold snowy heads to the sky, and look down as if in mockery of the puny mortal bent upon unfolding the great secret that they for ages have known. And who is he that thus invades these regions? A pale-faced stranger from old Spain; a man without a friend in all this New World, save the few followers that are waiting his commands below. In that time of mingled hope and fear,

in the birth-hour of that great discovery, perhaps his thoughts went back to that quiet place in Old Castile, four thousand miles away, where he himself was born, and to that mother who dandled him on her knee, and that father whose step at eventide he listened for and rejoiced to hear. At his birth-hour his family were collected together, and the neighbours came to welcome the male child that had been born into the world. *They* are silent now. There was prattle enough, and gossip enough, and much running to and fro, when he was born; but here, when Nunez is expecting to deliver to the Old World a great new ocean, there is the silence and solitude of eternity. Fit emblem this of the greatness of nature and the littleness of man, and fit emblem also of the great deeds that littleness can do. Higher still Nunez climbs; his heart beats quickly; his limbs ache. Is he doomed to fail? No; a few steps higher, and lo! sleeping gently at the foot of the hill, stretching onwards to the horizon and girding it like a great belt, sparkling in the sunshine and catching its shadows from the clouds, there lay the great South Sea! The band of Vasco Nunez mounted to the place where he stood, and there he,

“with eagle eyes,  
Gazed on the Pacific; and all his men  
Looked at each other in a wild surmise,  
Silent upon a peak in Darien.”

Thus, then, was the great ocean discovered whose waters washed the eastern shores of the Old and the western of the New World. The Spaniards named it the Great South Sea. The new continent and the new ocean had been discovered, and the next thing sought was a means of communication between this new sea and the old Atlantic Ocean.

The eyes of men were still fixed with longing eyes on India and Cathay, and finding a sea between these countries and the new continent, they felt all the more keenly how great an obstruction America was to their direct course from east to west.

Hitherto little of America had been discovered except those countries contiguous to the Gulf of Mexico; and two attempts were made, one by sailing to the north, the other by sailing to the south, to round or double the continent, and thus open up a passage into the Great South Sea that lay beyond. A Portuguese navigator, in the service of Spain, named Magellan or Magalhaens, tried the southern passage, and sailing down the coast of South America, arrived at that opening which separates the island of Tierra del Fuego from the mainland. He entered that narrow strait, and after passing through fogs and currents, and suppressing the murmurs of his men, on 28th November, 1517, reached the broad wide ocean. The straits through which he passed bear his name to this day; and the weather was so peaceful when he entered this Southern Ocean, that he named it

Pacific or Peaceful, by which name it is now known, though succeeding voyagers have found it any thing but appropriate. Magellan took possession of the straits in the name of the Spanish king. In those days the finder of a country or an ocean was its possessor, no matter what might be the vested rights of the natives; he who from the Old World first discovered it took possession in the name of his king. Magellan pursued his voyage among those lovely groups of islands in the South Seas that had been unknown until that time to Europeans. He held intercourse with the natives, and endeavoured to establish the religion of his country in all the islands which he visited. These early navigators seemed to regard this as one of the great objects of their voyages. Not only were they to be benefited by the productions and commerce of the natives whom they discovered, but they were likewise to plant among these natives what they considered was the true religion, and thus extend the dominion not only of their earthly but also of their heavenly King. The means adopted by Magellan, and indeed nearly all those early navigators to effect this object, were severe and sanguinary. If the natives would not forsake their pagan creed by persuasion, then they must submit to force; if they would not embrace Christianity through love, they must do it through fear. To such an extent did Magellan carry his extreme measures of conversion, that one village, where the inhabitants sternly refused to forsake their native religion, was burned by his orders, all the inhabitants consumed in the flames, and a cross erected to commemorate the deed. But he that lives by the sword must die by the sword; and Magellan, in one of his skirmishes with the natives, was slain.

Magellan having thus opened an entrance from the Atlantic to the Pacific upon the southern side, let us see what was the success of the attempt on the northern. Henry Hudson, an English navigator, after skirting the coast of Virginia, arrived at a strait which he considered might be the northern passage; but, on sailing up, he found it was a river. To that river he gave his own name, and New York city now stands at its mouth. Hudson made several voyages afterwards, and in one of them he entered the great bay which now bears his name. In skirting the shores of this bay, his crew mutinied, and demanded that Hudson should return. He refused to comply, and another mutiny was the result; a heartless, cool, deliberate mutiny. The ringleaders seized the great discoverer, placed him and the ship's carpenter in a boat with all of the crew that were sick, and landed them on that wild and desolate coast in a season when there was no trace of vegetation or animal life, but when all around was snow and ice. There the heartless mutineers left their captain and their sick companions; and from that hour to this no trace of their sufferings or their fate has been found.

It is a sad fate which often awaits the man who discovers new countries or promulgates new and true doctrines. The fate of Henry Hudson is an instructive lesson to all; and few think, when speaking of the Hudson River or Hudson's Bay, of his miserable death on the beach of that "northern sea." But no mutiny goes unpunished. If the mutineers place themselves for a time beyond the reach of the laws of man, they cannot escape the laws of God. The ringleaders in this mutiny met untimely and sanguinary deaths on the Esquimaux shore in contests with the natives; and after roaming with the vessel like conscience-stricken culprits in the northern seas, afraid to touch the land, and terrified at the sight of a sail, enduring all the pangs of hunger and thirst, and all the agonies of remorse and fear, they arrived at last at a small port in the north of Ireland, where they required to mortgage the vessel before they could obtain food to supply their present necessities and to serve them on their voyage to London.

Many navigators followed Hudson, by whom the coasts of the North Atlantic and the Arctic Oceans were traced, and who gave the names that now exist. Look over a map of the Polar seas and regions, and few, if any, names will be found that are not traceable to British sources. Lancaster Sound, Prince Regent's Inlet, the Fury and Hecla Strait, Southampton Island, the North Georgian Islands, and a host of others, are all of British origin, and have been given by enterprising British captains. The most striking native name is that given to an island in those regions which was called Igloolik, after one of the Esquimaux, who gave to Parry and Ross much valuable information about the geographical position of those regions. How strikingly does the origin of these names shew the dauntless energy, perseverance, and power of the Anglo-Saxon race; a race which, nurtured in a bleak and unpromising corner of Europe, growing up in a small island overhung with fogs and possessed of a soil not the most fruitful, has yet impressed its name and left ineffaceable marks of its power in every corner of the earth! Races of men seem to have their rise and fall; they rise to power and fix their records on the earth, and then like shadows pass away. The Assyrian and Babylonian race, who built Nineveh and Babylon, and who successively held the world in awe, are gone, and nought remains to tell of their existence save those wonderful ruins that astonish and amaze the traveller, and fill the minds of the simple inhabitants of those deserted lands with fear and wonder. The mighty Coptic race that built the pyramids, and Thebes with its hundred gates, and whose armies, under Osiris and Sesostrius and the Pharaohs, conquered the world, has died out. The modern Egyptian is weak and puny compared with that race that four thousand years ago were the lords of the valley of the Nile, and among whom the children of Israel passed their captivity. Greece is a glorious ruin, "where all save the spirit of man is divine." The polished

Athenian, the heroic Spartan, are gone from the earth. Italy is still the land of sunshine and of beauty; Rome still stands beside the Tiber, and wields a power that is yet felt throughout Christendom; a race peoples the fair country, but in that race you search in vain for the ancient Roman. *He*, with his eagle eye, his strong-built frame, his iron discipline, his unvanquished will, has passed away, and the place that once knew him knows him no more—

“Roman and Greek have rendered up their trust,  
And men degenerate tread above their dust.”

And so the time will come when the strength shall depart from the Anglo-Saxon race, and the work of civilisation shall pass into other hands. But the memorial of their power shall never pass away; and in all coming time men will know, from maritime names, that the footsteps of this race have trod the eternal snows of the Arctic and Antarctic poles; that it has set its impress on all lands; that its ships have floated on every sea, and its flags waved in every haven. And the historian, whose duty it will be in the days that are to come to record the perils encountered by this hardy Saxon race, in their passion for discovery and their desire for new commercial routes, will chronicle with admiration and wonder the attempts made by the hardy British sailors of the nineteenth century to force their way through regions of desolation and death, that in their stern reality equalled the appalling pictures created by the wild imaginations of our Saxon ancestors of the days of Thor and Woden; and the poet will regard these adventurous sailors as heroes who are as worthy of renown as any Greek of the olden time, and who will sing their praises in strains that shall yet be as immortal as those of Homer.

In speaking of the voyage of Magellan, it was stated that he took possession of the straits between Tierra del Fuego and the mainland in the name of the King of Spain. The monopoly of the passage from the Atlantic to the Pacific was thus enjoyed by the Spaniards; and the advantages of such a passage induced other nations of Europe to find one still farther to the south, or one along the coast of America which might have escaped the observation of Magellan. Accordingly an expedition was fitted out by a Dutch navigator named William Schouter, assisted by a merchant named Le Maire. After navigating the coast southwards, they arrived at Magellan's Straits. During their progress they landed on several parts of the continent, and had intercourse with the natives. Extraordinary stories had been told of the giant stature of the Patagonians, and Schouter finding the natives much above the European height, enticed one of them on board one of his vessels, with the view of carrying him back to Holland. But the officer who commanded that vessel deserted Schouter and pro-

ceeded homeward. "The Giant," as the sailors termed the native, died as they arrived at the tropical regions, so that the object aimed at in this mutiny also failed. Schouter proceeded farther to the south, and soon had the satisfaction of doubling the most southern point of Tierra del Fuego, and thus reaching the ocean. This point was called Cape Hoorn, in honour of the birthplace of Schouter, and in course of time it has become corrupted to Cape Horn. The arm of the sea (as they thought) through which they passed was called the Straits of Le Maire, in honour of one of the promoters of the expedition; but recent discoveries have shewn that there is no land between Cape Horn and the frozen Southern Ocean; so that the name of the straits of Le Maire, being misappropriate, has ceased to be used. To Vasco Nunez, therefore, we are indebted for the discovery of the Pacific Ocean; to Magellan for opening up a passage to it from the Atlantic; and to Schouter and Le Maire for the discovery of the wider way from the Atlantic to the Pacific by Cape Horn.

Still, with all its advantages, this route from Europe to the Indies was not liked. Men conceived that there existed a much shorter passage by the north; and having succeeded in opening up the south-west passage, several attempts were made to discover a passage by the north-east. After great labour, however, the navigators penetrated little farther than the entrance to the White Sea, and the only results were loss of money and of men. These attempts to force a passage from Europe through the sterile and stormy regions of the Pole to the calm and sunny shores of the Indies and Cathay, form a most interesting chapter in the history of man. For, although a passage *had* been discovered, of what use would it have been? Mankind would never prefer a stormy, dangerous, almost impracticable passage, to one which, comparatively speaking, was safe and practicable. But though, in a commercial point of view, these passages and the attempts to find them were valueless, yet they greatly extended our knowledge, and afforded an admirable field for the enterprise of our hardy seamen.

The old English chroniclers give a curious, but evidently a fabulous account of the origin of the name *Britain*. It is said to be derived from Brutus, alleged by some to have been a Greek commander, and by others a distinguished Roman. The island of Great Britain, that is, England, Scotland, and Wales, was named by the Romans *Albion*, from its white cliffs, *albus* being the Latin for white. The name *England* is derived from the Angles, a Saxon tribe, and was first given to the southern part of Britain by Egbert, who first united the Heptarchy into one kingdom. The Roman name for Scotland was *Caledonia*, supposed to have been derived from *Gaelmen*, the name of the early inhabitants. The country was invaded by the *Scots*, a tribe from Ireland, who changed the name to *Scotia*. These Scots are by some etymologists traced to the Scythians,

a warlike tribe who inhabited the northern parts of Europe in the time of the Greeks. The name *Ireland* cannot be traced to any derivation beyond the original name of the country. Its native name was *Ir* or *Erin*; the Greeks, to whom the island was known, called it *Ierne*; and it is easy to see how the present name has been derived. The great geographical features of Britain cannot have materially changed since the days of the Britons. The surface of the country has been cleared of forests, marshes and swamps have been drained, and towns have been built; but the rivers flow to the sea, and the mountains rear their heads to the sky, precisely as they did two or three thousand years ago. Hence we find that the names of the rivers and mountains of our country are for the most part Celtic, while the names of towns and divisions are chiefly either Roman or Saxon. All names with the prefixes *aber* and *car*, as *Aberdeen*, *Carlisle*, are usually Celtic; *aber* implying the mouth of a river, and *car* or *caer* signifying a town. All names terminating in *chester* and *caster* are of Roman origin, the terminations indicating a Roman camp; such as *Colchester*, *Winchester*, *Manchester*, *Rochester*, *Doncaster*, &c. Again, names terminating in *ton*, *ham*, *wick* or *wich*, *burg* or *burgh*, *worth*, &c. are Saxon; *Northampton*, *Nottingham*, *Alnwick*, *Norwich*, *Bury St. Edmund's*, *Rickmansworth*, &c. The names of nearly all the counties of England are Saxon, as it was during Saxon times that the division into counties was made. *London* was called by the Romans *Londinium*, and is most probably derived from its native name. The Celtic name of *Edinburgh* was *Dun Edin*, *dun* being Celtic for a hill. The *Dun* was afterwards discarded when the hill became covered with houses; the *Edin* was retained, and the Saxon *burgh* added.

It would occupy too much space to pursue these etymological inquiries further; and the subject may be dismissed with the remark, that an investigation into the origin of the name of any particular place, when kept free from all fanciful analogies, will usually throw great light on its history.





## PRONUNCIATION OF GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES.

(From the Appendix to WEBSTER'S Dictionary of the English Language.)

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THE pronunciation of geographical names has ever been a source of perplexity to all those who are desirous of speaking correctly. But to none, probably, has it occasioned so much embarrassment as to the conscientious teacher. Anxious not to teach error—not to lead his pupils into faulty habits of pronunciation, which it might afterwards be difficult or impossible entirely to overcome, he looks around for some rule or guide competent to direct him aright, but finds himself involved in a labyrinth of perplexity from which he can discover no egress. It is in vain that he turns to the practice of the intelligent portion of society, for among them he finds an almost infinite discrepancy to prevail. If he attempts to form a system for himself, and, in accordance with what may appear to be the clear dictates of sound common sense, aims to pronounce all geographical names as they are written, giving to every letter its proper English sound, he will meet with insuperable difficulties; for it is next to impossible to pronounce many foreign names according to the English sound of the letters, *e. g.* Czernigow, Ljusne, Szegedin, &c. In many instances he will be unable to determine what is the proper English sound of the letters. What, for example, is the proper English sound of the diphthong *ei*? Should it be pronounced like *ee*, as in the words *seize*, *ceiling*, *receive*; or like *ai*, as in *vein*, *weight*, *inveigh*; or like *i* long, as in *height*, *sleight*, &c.? Shall *Seine* be pronounced *seen*, *sane*, or *sine*? or shall we sound the final *e*, and make it *see-nee*, *sai-nee*, or *si-nee*? Such a system, if system it can be called, would evidently lead to the greatest confusion, and increase the discrepancy in the pronunciation of geographical names, which is already so prevalent.

If, on the other hand, he aims to conform his practice to that of our most intelligent travellers, and pronounce foreign names as they are pronounced by the well-educated people of the respective countries to which they belong, he will have to encounter the most serious obstacles. For even if he has it in his power (which can rarely fall to the lot of any one) to learn from competent instructors the elements of pronunciation of all the principal European and Asiatic tongues, how shall he be certain that the names which he seeks to pronounce, in any particular language, may

not be exceptions to the general rules of pronunciation in that language? We shall often find persons who speak French, in general, exceedingly well, and who yet pronounce Aix, ai, and Blas (in Gil-Blas), blá, not knowing that these names are among the many exceptions to the general rule of the French language, which requires that the final consonant of a word (not immediately followed by another word beginning with a vowel) should be mute. Many persons perfectly familiar with the elements of Spanish pronunciation will yet be unable to pronounce correctly such names as *Queretaro*, *Panama*, *Cordova*, *Merida*, and *Cardenas*, because they are not aware that these names form exceptions to the general rule of Spanish accentuation, which requires that the accent should be placed on the last syllable of a word ending with a consonant, and on the next to the last of a word ending with a vowel. From the preceding observations, it will be sufficiently evident to every intelligent mind, that if persons should attempt to pronounce geographical names according to the English sounds of the letters, or should adopt the foreign sounds without any other guide than the general principles of pronunciation in each language, they would be involved in the greatest embarrassment, not to say inextricable confusion; and that, in order to insure uniformity in this department of orthoepy, *a generally recognised system or standard is absolutely requisite.*

The system of pronouncing, as a general rule, all geographical names as they are pronounced by the well-educated people of the respective countries to which they belong, though attended with some disadvantages, is, on the whole, undoubtedly the best that can be adopted. It is not only followed by the best speakers and poets of Great Britain and the United States, but appears to be also fully recognised by the Germans, as will be seen by consulting some of their most popular works on geography, *e. g.* Cannabich's *Lehrbuch der Geographie*, and Volger's *Handbuch der Geographie*. Even the French, though perhaps less inclined to adopt the practices of other nations than any other people in Christendom, shew a decided tendency in the same direction. The recently increased facilities of intercourse between different parts of the world, by making us familiar with the native pronunciation of names in other countries, have doubtless exerted a powerful influence towards the introduction of such a system of geographical pronunciation.

A strong argument against pronouncing the names of foreign places according to the English sound of the letters, and in favour of calling them as they are called by the inhabitants themselves, is derived from the fact, that in a multitude of instances the same name is written variously. Thus, in Spanish, *x* and *j* (and *g* before *e* and *i*), having precisely the same sound, are sometimes used indifferently in spelling words or names. Hence we often see *Jalisco* and *Xalisco*, both pronounced by the inhabitant

há-lis'ko or há-lees'ko; Jalapa and Xalapa, both pronounced há-lá'pâ. Xixona is spelled in three different ways, *Xixona*, *Jijona*, and *Gijona*, all pronounced he-ho'nâ. How perplexing and absurd would it be, sometimes to call Jalisco, já-lis'ko, and sometimes zâ-lis'ko, or to pronounce Xixona sometimes zix-o'nâ, sometimes je-jo'nâ or jī-jo'nâ, and sometimes ghe-jo'nâ or ghī-jo'nâ! Many Asiatic and African names are written variously, according as the writer attributes to the letters he employs a French, German, or English sound. Thus, if a Frenchman should visit the capital of Fezzan in Africa, and wish to indicate the sound of the name as pronounced by the natives, he would write *Mourzouk*, a German would write *Mursuk*, and an Englishman would, or at least *should*, write *Moorzook*; all these spellings being intended to represent exactly the same sound. In the same manner, the capital of Afghanistan is written *Caboul*, *Cabul*, and *Cabool*; the name of another town is written *Sourmoul*, *Surmul*, and *Soormool*. What confusion, what barbarous jargon would result from attempting to pronounce such names as these according to the ordinary English sounds of the letters! We should then have sometimes *Mowr-zowk*, *Ca-bowl*, (rhyming with *howl*), and *Sowr-mowl*, for the ordinary English sound of *ou* is like *ow* in *cow*; sometimes *Mūr-sŭk* or *Mūr-zŭck*, *Ca-bŭl*, *Cā'bul*, or *Cab'ul*, and *Sŭr-mŭl*; and sometimes *Moor-zook*, *Cab-ool*, and *Soor-mool*, which last is the true pronunciation. Hundreds of similar examples might be adduced.

The following general remarks will serve as a key to the pronunciation of the names of places mentioned in this work.

### VOWELS.

1. In the continental languages of Europe, *a* never has a sound like that in the English words *fate*, *name*, but is usually like the *a* in *far* or *father*, sometimes approximating that in *fat*.

2. *E* generally has a sound similar to *a* in *fate*, or else to *e* in *met*. In French it is often silent.

3. *I* usually sounds as in our word *marine*, *i. e.* like our long *e*; but it is not unfrequently short, as in *pin*.

4. *O* has nearly the same sound as in English, in *no*, *not*, and *nor*; except in Swedish and Norwegian, when it is pronounced like our *oo*.

5. *U* is pronounced in most languages like our *oo*; but in French and Dutch it has a sound intermediate between *oo* and long *e*, which can be learned from an oral instructor only.

6. *Y* is usually pronounced like *i*, that is, like our *e*. In Danish, Norwegian, and Swedish it sounds like the French *u*; in Dutch it is like our long *i*.

## DIPHTHONGS.

7. The diphthong *æ* or *ā* is generally pronounced nearly like our *a* in *fate*; or *e* in *met*. In Dutch *æ* is like *a* in *far*.

8. *Ai* and *ay* are generally sounded like our long *i*. In French they are similar in sound to our *a* in *fate*, or *ay* in *day*.

9. *Au* has generally the sound of the English *ou*, as in *our*, *sour*, &c. In French *au* and *eau* are pronounced like long *o*.

10. *Ei* and *ey* are generally *proper* diphthongs, combining the sounds of *a* in *fate* and *e* in *me*, being similar to *ay* in *day*, when this word is pronounced very full. In German they are like our long *i*; in French nearly like our *a* in *fate*.

11. *Eu* in French has a sound similar to *u* in our word *fur*, or like *u* in *tub*, but more prolonged; in German, *eu* and *äu* sound like *oi* in English.

12. The diphthong *ie* is usually pronounced like our *ee*, or *e* long.

13. *Oe* or *ö* occurs in several of the European languages, and is usually pronounced nearly like the French *eu*, or *e* in the English word *her*. Perhaps one who has no opportunity of learning this sound from an oral instructor might form some idea of it by combining the sounds of short *u* and *e* (*u* in *tub* and *e* in *met*) thus, *üë*, and allowing the voice to dwell a little on *ü*. *Göthe* might be pronounced *gü't-eh*, almost *güh't-ah*. Care, however, must be taken not to separate the *ü* and *ë* too much. They should rather form one long syllable than two short ones.

14. *Oi* in French is usually sounded like *wö*h or *wä*h; thus *toi* is pronounced *twö*h or *twä*. Sometimes, however, it has the sound of *ai*, or nearly the sound of *a* in *fate*.

15. *Ou* in French is like our *oo*.

16. *Ue* or *ü* sounds like the French *u*.

## CONSONANTS.

The consonants in the continental languages of Europe are generally similar in sound to the same letters in English. The following exceptions may be mentioned:

17. *B*, at the end of a word in German, is pronounced like *p*; between two vowels in Spanish its sound is similar to *v*.

18. *C*, before *e* and *i* in Italian, is pronounced like *ch* in the English word *chill*; in the same position in Spanish it sounds like *z*, or like our *th* in *thin* (except in the Catalan dialect, where it has the sound of *s*). In German, *c* before *e*, *i*, and *y* is pronounced like *z* or like *ts* in English. In Polish it has the same sound, even at the end of a word: thus *Prypec* is pronounced *prip'ets*.

19. *D*, at the end of a word in German and Dutch, is pronounced like *t*.

In Spanish and Danish, between two vowels or at the end of a word, it has a sound similar to *th* in *this*.

20. In all the European languages *g* is hard before *a*, *o*, and *u*; in German, Danish, Norwegian, and Polish, it is hard in every situation, though it sometimes has a guttural sound. Before *e* and *i* (or *y*), in French, Portuguese, Spanish, and Swedish, it is like the *j* of these languages. In the same position in Italian, it sounds like our *j* or soft *g*. In Dutch it is always pronounced like *h* strongly aspirated. *Gu* before *e* and *i*, in French, Portuguese, and Spanish, sounds like *g* hard.

21. *H*, in French, Spanish, Italian, and Portuguese, is either never pronounced at all, or else is sounded so slightly that an English ear can scarcely perceive it. In the other languages of Europe it has the same sound as in English.

22. *J*, in Italian, German, Polish, Swedish, Norwegian, Danish, and Dutch, is pronounced like our *y*. In French and Portuguese it has the sound of *zh*, or *s* in the English word *pleasure*. In Spanish it is equivalent to *x*, being similar in sound to a strongly aspirated *h*.

23. *M* and *n*, at the end of a syllable in French and Portuguese, often have a nasal sound, similar to our *ng*. For example, *bon* in French is pronounced almost *bông*; *alem* or *alen*, in Portuguese, is sounded like *â-leng'*. In pronouncing the nasal *m* and *n* in French, care should be used not to press the back part of the tongue against the palate, as is done in producing the sound of the English *ng*.

24. *ñ* in Spanish (like *nh* in Portuguese and *gn* in French and Italian) has the sound of *ny*; *Minño* and *Minho* are pronounced alike, *meen'yo*. (See 33.)

25. *Qu*, before *e* and *i* in French, Portuguese, and Spanish, has the sound of *k*.

26. *R*, in most European languages, is trilled more strongly than in English, particularly at the end of a word or syllable.

27. *S*, in many European tongues, when between two vowels, is very soft, having almost the sound of our *z*. In German, it is often so pronounced at the beginning of a syllable. In Hungarian it sounds like our *sh* or the German *sch*.

28. *W*, in German and some other languages, is nearly similar to our *v*.

29. *X*, in Spanish, generally sounds like a strongly aspirated *h*. (See 22.) In Portuguese it is pronounced like our *sh*.

30. *Z*, in German and Swedish, has the sound of *ts*; in Italian, *z* sounds like *ds*, *zz* like *ts*.

#### COMBINED CONSONANTS.

31. *Ch*, in Spanish, has the same sound as in the English word *chill* (except in the dialect of Catalonia, where it sounds like *k*). In Italian it is

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